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THE NATIONAL ERA.

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TERMS.

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☞ *Hereafter, no papers will be sent, except to those who pay in advance.*

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☞ All communications relating to the *business* of the paper must be addressed to the Publisher; *communications for the paper*, to the Editor; and, in both cases, they must be *post paid*.

☞ In transcribing names, it is probable that errors have occurred. Our friends are requested to notify us in such cases, that they may be immediately corrected.

☞ To several of our friends, we send more than one copy. In such cases we expect they will use them so as to obtain additional subscribers.

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THE NATIONAL ERA.

OLD AUTOBIOGRAPHIES.

CONTINUED FROM THE LAST NUMBER OF THE ERA.

THOMAS ELLWOOD.

In 1667, we find the Latin teacher in attendance at a great meeting of Friends, in London, convened at the suggestion of George Fox, for the purpose of settling a little difficulty which had arisen among the Friends, even under the pressure of the severest persecution, relative to the very important matter of "wearing the hat." George Fox, in his love of truth and sincerity, in word and action, had discountenanced the fashionable doffing of the hat, and other flattering obeisances towards men holding stations in Church or State, as savoring of man-worship—giving to the creature the reverence only due to the Creator—as undignified and wanting in due self-respect, and tending to support unnatural and oppressive distinctions among those equal in the sight of God. But some of his disciples evidently made much more of this "hat testimony" than their teacher. One John Perrott, who had just returned from an unsuccessful attempt to convert the Pope, at Rome, (where that dignitary, after listening to his exhortations, and finding him in no condition to be benefited by the spiritual physicians of the Inquisition, had quietly turned him over to the temporal ones of the Insane Hospital,) had broached the doctrine that, in public or private worship, the hat was not to be taken off, without an immediate revelation or call to do so! Ellwood himself seems to have been on the point of yielding to this notion, which appears to have been the occasion of a good deal of dissension and scandal. Under these circumstances, to save truth from reproach, and an important testimony to the essential equality of mankind from running into sheer fanaticism, Fox summoned his tried and faithful friends together, from all parts of the United Kingdom, and, as it appears, with the happiest result. Hat-revelations were discountenanced, good order and harmony re-established, and John Perrott's beaver, and the crazy head under it, were from thenceforth powerless for evil. Let those who are disposed to laugh at this notable Æcumenical Council of the Hat, consider that Ecclesiastical history has brought down to us the records of many larger and more imposing convocations, wherein grave bishops and learned fathers took each other by the beard upon matters of far less practical importance.

In 1669, we find Ellwood engaged in escorting his fair friend, Gulielma, to her uncle's residence in Sussex. Passing through London, and taking the Tunbridge road, they stopped at *Seven Oak* to dine. The Duke of York was on the road, with his guards and hangers-on, and the inn was filled with a rude company. "Hastening," says Ellwood, "from a place where we found nothing but rudeness, the roysterers who swarmed there, besides the damning oaths they belched out against each other, looked very sourly upon us, as if they grudged us the horses which we rode and the clothes we wore." They had proceeded but a little distance, when they were overtaken by some half dozen drunken rough-riding cavaliers, of the Wildrake stamp, in full pursuit after the beautiful Quakeress. One of them impudently attempted to pull her upon his horse before him, but was held at bay by Ellwood, who seems, on this occasion, to have relied somewhat upon his "stick," in defending his fair charge. Calling up Gulielma's servant, he bade him ride on one side of his mistress, while he guarded her on the other. "But he," says Ellwood, "not thinking it perhaps decent to ride so near his mistress, left room enough for another to ride between." In dashed the drunken retainer, and Gulielma was once more in peril. It was clearly no time for exhortations and expostulations, "so," says Ellwood, "I chopped in upon him, by a nimble turn, and kept him at bay. I told him I had hitherto spared him, but wished him not to provoke me further. This I spoke in such a tone as bespoke an high Resentment of the Abuse put upon us, and withal, pressed him so hard with my Horse, that I suffered him not to come up again to Guli." By this time, it became evident to the companions of the ruffianly assailant that the young Quaker was in earnest, and they hastened to interfere. "For they," says Ellwood, "seeing the contest rise so high, and probably fearing it would rise higher, not knowing where it might stop, came in to part us; which they did, by taking him away."

Escaping from these sons of Belial, Ellwood and his fair companion rode on through Tunbridge Wells, "the street thronged with men, who looked very earnestly at them, but offered them no affront," and arrived, late at night, in a driving rain, at the mansion house of Harbert Springett. The fiery old gentleman was so indignant at the insult offered to his niece, that he was with difficulty dissuaded from demanding satisfaction at the hands of the Duke of York.

This seems to have been his last ride with Gulielma. She was soon after married to William Penn, and took up her abode at Worminghurst, in Sussex. How blessed and beautiful was that union may be understood from the following paragraph of a letter, written by her husband, on the eve of his departure for America to lay the foundations of a Christian colony:

"My dear Wife! remember thou wast the love of my youth, and much the joy of my life—the most beloved, as well as the most worthy of all my earthly comforts; and the reason of that love was more thy inward than thy outward excellences, which yet were many. God knows, and thou knowest it, I can say it was a match of Providence's making; and God's image in us both was the first thing and the most amiable and engaging ornament in our eyes."

About this time, our friend Thomas, seeing that his old playmate at Chalfont was destined for another, turned his attention towards a "young Friend, named Mary Ellis." He had been for several years acquainted with her, but now he "found his heart secretly drawn and inclining towards her." "At length," he tells us, "as I was sitting all alone, waiting upon the Lord for counsel and guidance in this, in itself and to me, important affair, I felt a word sweetly arise in me, as if I had heard a Voice which said, *Go, and prevail!* and Faith springing in my Heart at the Word, I immediately rose and went, nothing doubting." On arriving at her residence, he states that he "solemnly opened his mind to her," which was a great surprisal to her, for she had taken in an apprehension, as others had also done, that his eye had been fixed elsewhere and nearer home. "I used not many words to her," he continues, "but I felt a Divine Power went along with the words, and fixed the matter expressed by them so fast in her Breast that, as she afterwards acknowledged to me, she could not shut it out."

"I continued," he says, "my visits to my best-beloved Friend until we married, which was on the 28th day of the eighth month, 1669. We took each other in a select meeting of the ancient and grave Friends of that country. A very solemn meeting it was, and in a weighty frame of spirit we were." His wife seems to have had some estate; and Ellwood, with that nice sense of justice which marked all his actions, immediately made his will, securing to her, in case of his decease, all her own goods and moneys, as well as all that he had himself acquired before marriage. "Which," he tells, "was indeed but little, yet, by all that little, more than I had ever given her ground to expect with me." His father, who was yet unreconciled to the son's religious views, found fault with his marriage, on the ground that it was unlawful, and unsanctioned by priest or liturgy; and consequently, refused to render him any pecuniary assistance. Yet, in spite of this and other trials, he seems to have preserved his serenity of spirit. After an unpleasant interview with his father, on one occasion, he wrote, at his lodgings in an inn, in London, what he calls "A Song of Praise." An extract from it will serve to show the spirit of the good man in affliction:

"Unto the Glory of Thy Holy Name,
Eternal God! whom I both love and fear,
I hereby do declare, I never came
Before Thy throne, and found Thee loth to hear,
But always ready with an open ear,
And, though sometimes Thou seem'st Thy face to hide,
As one that had withdrawn his love from me,
'Tis that my Faith may to the full be tried,
And that I thereby may the better see
How weak I am when not upheld by Thee!"

The next year, 1670, an act of Parliament, in relation to "Conventicles," providing that any person who should be present at any meeting, under color or pretence of any exercise of religion, in other manner than according to the liturgy and practice of the Church of England, "should be liable to fines of from five to ten shillings; and any person preaching at or giving his house for the meeting, to a fine of twenty pounds—one-third of the fines being received by the informer or informers." As a natural consequence of such a law, the vilest scoundrels in the land set up the trade of informers and heresy-hunters. Wherever a dissenting meeting or burial took place, there was sure to be a mercenary spy, ready to bring a complaint against all in attendance. The Independents and Baptists ceased, in a great measure, to hold public meetings, yet even they did not escape prosecution. Bunyan, for instance, in these days, was dreaming, like another Jacob, of angels ascending and descending, in Bedford prison. But upon the poor Quakers fell, as usual, the great force of the unjust enactment. Some of these spies or informers, men of sharp wit, close countenances, pliant tempers, and skilled in dissimulation, took the guise of Quakers, Independents, or Baptists, as occasion required, thrusting themselves into the meetings of the proscribed sects, ascertaining the number who attended, their rank and condition, and then informing against them. Ellwood, in his journal for 1670, describes several of these emissaries of evil. One of them came to a Friend's house, in Bucks, professing to be a brother in the faith, but, overdoing his counterfeit Quakerism, was detected and dismissed by his host. Betaking himself to the inn, he appeared in his true character, drank and swore roundly, and confessed over his cups that he had been sent forth on his mission by the Rev. Dr. Mew, Vice Chancellor of Oxford. Finding little success in counterfeiting Quakerism, he turned to the Baptists, where, for a time, he met with better success. Ellwood, at this time, rendered good service to his friends, by exposing the true character of these wretches, and bringing them to justice for theft, perjury, and other misdemeanors.

While this storm of persecution lasted, (a period of two or three years,) the different dissenting sects felt, in some measure, a common sympathy, and, while guarding themselves against their common foe, had little leisure for controversy with each other; but, as was natural, the abatement of their mutual suffering and danger, was the signal for renewing their suspended quarrels. The Baptists fell upon the Quakers, with pamphlet and sermon; the latter replied in the same way. One of the most conspicuous of the Baptist disputants was the famous JEREMY IVES, with whom our friend Ellwood seems to have had a good deal of trouble. "His name," says Ellwood, "was up for a topping Disputant. He was well read in the fallacies of logic, and was ready in framing Syllogisms. His chief art lay in tickling the humor of rude, unlearned, and injudicious hearers."

The following piece of Ellwood's, entitled "*An Epitaph for Jeremy Ives*," will serve to show that wit and drollery were sometimes found even among the proverbially sober Quakers of the seventeenth century:

"Beneath this stone, depressed doth lie
The Mirror of Hypocrisy—
Ives, whose mercenary tongue
Like a Weathercock was hung,
And did this or that way play,
As Advantage led the way.
If well hired, he would dispute,
Otherwise, he would be mute.
But, he'd bawl for half a day,
If he knew and liked his pay.

"For his person, let it pass;
Only note his face was brass.
His heart was like a pumice stone,
And for Conscience he had none.
Of *Earth* and *Air* he was composed,
With *Water* round about enclosed.
Earth in him had greatest share,
Questionless, his life lay there;
Thence his cankered Envy sprung,
Poisoning both his heart and tongue.

"Air made him frothy, light, and vain,
And puffed him with a proud disdain.
Into the Water oft he went,
And through the Water many sent,
That was, ye know, his element!
The greatest odds that did appear
Was this, for aught that I can hear,
That he in *cold* did others dip,
But did himself *hot* water sip.

"And his cause he'd never doubt,
If well soaked o'er night in Stout;
But, meanwhile, he must not lack,
Brandy, and a draught of Sack.
One dispute would shrink a bottle
Of three pints, if not a pottle.
One would think he fetched from thence
All his dreamy eloquence.

"Let us now bring back the Sot
To his Aqua Vitæ pot,
And observe, with some content,
How he framed his argument.
That his whistle he might wet,
The bottle to his mouth he set,
And, being Master of that Art,
Thence he drew the *Major* part,
But left the *Minor* still behind;
Good reason why, he wanted wind;
If his breath would have held out,
He had *Conclusion* drawn, no doubt."

The residue of Ellwood's life seems to have glided on in serenity and peace. He wrote, at intervals, many pamphlets in defence of his Society and in favor of Liberty of Conscience. At his hospitable residence, the leading spirits of the sect were warmly welcomed. George Fox and William Penn seem to have been frequent guests. We find that, in 1683, he was arrested for seditious publications, when on the eve of hastening to his early friend, Gulielma, who, in the absence of her husband, Governor Penn, had fallen dangerously ill. On coming before the judge, "I told him," says Ellwood, "that I had that morning received an express out of Sussex, that William Penn's wife (with whom I had an intimate acquaintance and strict friendship, *ab ipsis fere incunabilis*, at least, *a teneris unguiculis*) lay now ill, not without great danger, and that she had expressed her desire that I would come to her as soon as I could." The judge said, "He was very sorry for Madam Penn's illness," of whose virtues he spoke very highly, but not more than was her due. Then he told me, "that, for her sake, he would do what he could to further my visit to her." Escaping from the hands of the law, he visited his friend, who was by this time in a way of recovery; and, on his return, learned that the prosecution had been abandoned.

At about this date his narrative ceases. We learn, from other sources, that he continued to write and print in defence of his religious views up to the year of his death, which took place in 1713. One of his productions, a poetical version of the Life of David, may be still met with, in the old Quaker libraries. On the score of poetical merit, it is about on a level with Michael Drayton's verses on the same subject. As the history of one of the firm confessors of the old struggle for religious freedom, as a genial-hearted and pleasant scholar, as the friend of Penn and Milton, and the suggester of PARADISE REGAINED, we trust our hurried sketch has not been altogether without interest; and that, whatever may be the religious views of our readers, they have not failed to recognise a good and true man in THOMAS ELLWOOD.

J. G. W.

From the New York Tribune.

SONGS OF HUMANITY.—No. 1.

I.

In the God of Truth be strong!
For the Truth shall perish never,
Nor the Weak be crushed forever—
Right shall triumph over *Wrong!*
Cherish, then, our bond of union—
Live in brotherly communion—
Love our Neighbor—help our Brother—
With our watchword cheer each other—
"BE STRONG!"
In the God of Truth be strong!

II.

In the cause of Man press on!
Let new sympathy be kindled
In the breast where love hath dwindled,
Until warmth of soul be won!
Here upon our common altar,
With true hearts that ne'er shall falter,
Let us pledge our life's devotion
To Humanity's promotion—
Press on!
In the cause of Man press on!

III.

Man is destined to be free!
Free from Slavery's aggression—
Free from Tyranny's oppression—
And from cheerless Poverty;
Free from Prejudice and Error—
Free from Vice, the greatest terror:
Since the day of hapless Edom,
Truth hath plead for Human Freedom—
Fear not!
Man is destined to be free!

LETTERS FROM THE EAST.—No. 4.

AMESBURY, MASS., 1*st mo.* 18*th*, 1847.

Since my last date, the proposition of Caleb Cushing, in the Legislature, to commit the State to the support of the Mexican invasion, has been rewarded by the choice of that gentleman as colonel of the new regiment. Of his peculiar qualifications for such a post, no one can doubt. During his late Oriental embassy, he had ample opportunity to study the military tactics of the Chinese, and will doubtless be prepared to oppose Santa Anna, after the manner of that redoubtable people, by turning upon him the muzzles of pickle jars and gallipots, setting up scarecrows, and issuing high-sounding proclamations. As there is no chance of his raising the $20,000 outfit from Massachusetts, and as it is understood that the General Government, in supplying its soldiers with food and clothing, has actually outdone the economy of a Yankee slave-owner, it will scarcely be necessary to look beyond his own regiment for scarecrows. As to the matter of proclamations, and the flying artillery of words, our new military chieftain might be very fairly matched against Grand Commissioner Lin himself.

Seriously, it is a poor compliment to the civilization, religion, and humanity of our age and country, that a man like Caleb Cushing, with a mind highly gifted by nature, enriched by varied learning, and capable, if rightly directed, of exerting a healthful influence upon his country and the world, is able to find no better employment than that of leading off a company of deluded unfortunates thousands of miles, to shoot men with whom *they* at least have no quarrel, or be shot by them; and this, too, without the plea that the welfare of the country requires or its true honor demands it. And, when we consider that it is manifestly the design of the promoters of this war to extend the curse of human slavery over whatever territory our arms may conquer, there really seems very little to be said in favor of transforming one's self into a mad Berserker, and, tucking up the sleeves of one's Christian garb, to do gratuitous butcher-work in its behalf. I remember a spirited reply which Cushing once made in Congress to the ridiculous threat of some exasperated member, that the law of slavery should be extended over the free North: "You may destroy," said he, "our manufactures, you may cripple our commerce, raze our cities to the dust, and lay our whole land waste; but you cannot, you shall not, introduce slavery into the heart of the North!" Is it possible that he is now prepared to do himself the very thing which he then so strongly deprecated, and to aid in introducing slavery into the heart of a free country?

After several trials, Dr. Palfrey has been re-elected Secretary of the Commonwealth. The attempt to proscribe him on account of his abolitionism, if such was the object of the opposition to him, has therefore signally failed. Had it succeeded, Dr. Palfrey's rival would have had peculiar reason for appending to the State's official documents the customary prayer of "*God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.*"

J. G. W.

He is the most wise who makes the most reasonable use of his attainments. Intelligence without reason makes a fool without excuse.

THE NON-SLAVEHOLDER, a temperate and exceedingly well-conducted anti-slavery paper in Philadelphia, edited by members of the Society of Friends, contains the following tribute to the memory of one of the world's benefactors:

THE DEATH OF THOMAS CLARKSON.

The good man's arms are folded now—
The great man's race is run—
The warm brave heart, and thought-worn brow
Rest—for their work is done!

'Tis well! the fine gold back we give,
Ere it was changed or dim;
The curtain none can lift and live,
Falls between us and him.

It was not grief, it was not fear,
Feeling for tears too deep
Subdued us, when that white-haired seer
Serenely fell asleep.

As the word passed from lip to lip,
Silence upon us fell;
The way-worn man laid down his scrip,
Pilgrim his scallop shell.

Age moved more slowly on its way,
Less firm was manhood's tread,
And thousands bore themselves that day,
As present with the dead.

As the word passed from line to line
Of Freedom's allied host,
The answer came, "For us still shine
The footprints of the lost.

"To us his spirit speaketh still,
'Be faithful to the end!'
Not for ourselves our sad hearts fill—
THE SLAVE HATH LOST A FRIEND!"

When he was friendless, on his chain
Fell the great Clarkson's eye;
And in that hour be vowed to gain
His brother's cause, or die!

He went forth, an enthusiast boy—
He fought, an earnest man—
He conquered—and laid down in joy,
As only Christians can.

We thank Thee, Father! that on earth
Thy servant staid so long;
Thou gavest his noble purpose birth,
And made his spirit strong.

Glory to Thee! his wayside seed,
In Faith and Patience sown,
Has blossomed for the bondman's need:
Glory to Thee alone!

And all o'er England's rich domain,
His spirit hath begot,
For her crushed poor, for Want and Pain,
Friends—and they know it not.

Beside the forge, and at the loom,
Amid the factory's din,
Where little children weave their doom,
His lineage looks in.

Around the laborer's cold hearth,
Where Want hath cast out Love,
Where Misery hath conquered Mirth,
Unseen his offspring move.

With hearts his life hath warmed, they come,
With steady souls and brave,
To lift a clear voice for the dumb,
And to succor and to save.

We mourn him not! he did not go,
His great heart was not stilled,
Till all the streams that from it flow
Had with his life been filled.

PHILADELPHIA, 11*th month*, 1846.

For the National Era.

PORTRAITS FOR THE PEOPLE.

BY JOHN SMITH THE YOUNGER.

No. 3.

THE WORKING MEMBER.

Mor. How is this man esteemed here in the city?
Aug. Of very reverent reputation, sir;
Of credit infinite, highly beloved,
Second to none that lives here in the city.
Comedy of Errors.

—— one man among a thousand I have found—
Solomon.

Underneath the great floor of the Capitol of the United States (comprising the Hall of Representatives, the Senate Chamber, the Library, and the rooms of the chief officers of both Houses of Congress) are numerous labyrinthine passages, long corridors, and winding staircases. Gloomy vaults there are, also, where the footsteps fall with heavy, muffled sound, as in the places of the dead; and likewise, dark recesses, where dull lamps cast a sickly light on barred and bolted doors, reminding one of those old baronial castles, which, in lands beyond the sea, recall the atrocities of an age and a system that have happily passed away forever. Here, on a raw and gusty winter morn, you may, perchance, meet a solitary "messenger," or a poor reporter, who has overslept his hour, stealing quietly along, like another Guy Faux, closely wrapped up in his cloak, and, with huge fur cap pulled over his brow, anxiously shielding his tender ears from the biting blasts, which, rushing in tumultuously from beneath the eastern portico, as if they would raze the mighty fabric to the ground, madly dash themselves against the colossal columns, and, in vain assailing the vaulted roof, seem to howl their wrath and disappointment as they fiercely sweep the icy floor, and, muttering along the dark passages, hurry forth to unite again in the angry voices of the gale without!

It is in these subterranean retreats, consecrated to business and grog—for here are the numerous "Committee-rooms" and the two Congressional rum-shops*—that we must seek the "Working Member."

Casual auditors of the debates in Congress, or those who judge by the newspaper reports, form in general a very erroneous estimate of the relative value of the services rendered by the several Representatives of the people in the National Legislature. There are many members who occupy much of the time of the House, and monopolize the public eye, who are yet very far from being useful public servants. A man may talk often, and talk well; he may enchain the listening gallery, and occasionally obtain, for five minutes at a time, an audience on the boisterous floor, and yet he may be a very worthless member after all. By continually raising points of order, and attempting perpetual motion, he may entirely succeed in keeping his name "before the people," but yet may be any thing but a faithful guardian of their interests and rights. Hence it is that the telegraphic reports promise to be very industrious in the creation of an altogether erroneous impression. Their scanty record consists of little more than names and motions; so that any one of us Smiths, by writing a short resolution every morning, and presenting the same to the obliging Speaker, may enjoy the daily immortality of an indefatigable member; and awaken the liveliest sympathy of an admiring and grateful country, on account of his "unavoidable absence from his seat," every time he drinks too much champagne, or visits the wife of his bosom. The simple fact is, that he who best serves his constituents and the nation—he who most efficiently aids in the transaction of public business—he who discharges, with the greatest fidelity and zeal, the weighty duties of a representative of the people—has no time to talk—no leisure to scribble idle motions—no muddled brain to raise empty points of order—no hardened conscience to make prosy speeches, meant for Buncombe, and for Buncombe only.

As we said, you will most likely find the "Working Member" in some one of the many Committee-rooms, where the public business is in reality transacted. They make Presidents and divide "the spoils" on the noisy floor above. Here, in these quiet rooms—where only spiders spread their meshes and compass others' ruin—the multitudinous details of public business are examined, and arranged, and condensed, and made to assume the tangible form of reports and bills. It is here that the principal portions of the vast and complicated machinery of legislation and government are located; and in these silent apartments is chiefly exercised that vigilant and pervading authoritative control which preserves in their integrity and order the public affairs of this mighty nation; for the various Departments at the other end of the Avenue are but dependencies and instruments of the sovereign power which has its habitation here. The War and the Navy, the Treasury and the Post Office, the Public Lands and the Public Works, the Judiciary, and other branches of the public service, are all under the supervision here of their appropriate committees. Then there are the Committees on Finance, and Pensions, and Claims, and Indian Affairs, and Territories, and Printing, and Bills, and a score of others, whose names we forget, but saw written on the doors as we threaded the subterranean passages, losing our way a dozen times, and therefore no wonder our memory is bewildered. Here the "Working Member" spends his morning hours, when many of his colleagues are snoring comfortably in their beds; or battling fierce headaches with repeated discharges of soda water, or the more potent artillery of gin-and-bitters. And it is no sham work that, on the committees! Probably not a week passes throughout the session, during which an active committee-man will not be called on to examine, in all its details, subjecting it to acute logical and analytical investigation, a case (or perhaps two or three cases) for a careful opinion on which no respectable lawyer in the country would receive less than a fee of three or four hundred dollars. And yet all this laborious work, requiring great mental and physical labor, is performed by some thirty or forty individuals—for mark you, the members of committees are not *all* working men!

Then just have the goodness to step into the snug little Congressional Post Office, and let the courteous Doctor Johnson give you an idea of the mail of the "Working Member." Why, here are at least forty letters, and a bundle of newspapers, enough to appal the heart even of the venerable Gales! How the poor man finds time even to read his correspondence we can hardly imagine. But then he does not waste two or three hours a day franking worthless speeches, and loading Uncle Sam's mails with documents which benefit nobody but the village grocer—you had forgotten that! We should like to see that constituent of the honorable gentleman who ever addressed him without being astonished—if he had had any experience in Congressional correspondence—at the promptitude and sufficiency of the reply; and we will venture the conjecture that there are not a few worthy citizens out of his district who have received from him that attention which was vainly solicited at the hands of their own indolent Representatives. Never deaf to the voice of suffering worth, he has cheerfully aided many a poor private claimant and applicant for a pension, so that often has there been freely poured upon his head the blessing of "him that was ready to perish."

The "Working Member," we need hardly say, is diligent and punctual in his attendance in the House; and his demeanor there might put to the blush many of his colleagues. He frowns on all disorder, and he doesn't chew tobacco. If you desire to know his name, you will surely find it in every list of "yeas and nays," except perhaps in those cases where they are demanded and called in mere wantonness, or for the purpose of embarrassing debate. The "Working Member" is not a mere partisan. He does belong, it is true, to one of the two great political parties into which the country is happily—ay, happily—divided, but never is his voice raised or his vote recorded in behalf even of a measure emanating from his own party, if it appear to him at variance with the general interests of the country. Hence he is by no means popular with his party. No whipper-in that ever visited the Hall of Representatives with lying promises of office for himself and friends in one hand, and impudent threatenings of displeasure in the other, ever exercised the slightest influence on him whom we designate the "Working Member."

Moral worth has nowhere greater weight than in the House of Representatives; you stare, but it is true—we may explain it hereafter; and a man who is known to be a "Working Member" always wields an influence to which even party virulence itself is compelled to bow. So our friend—he knows me not, but, in the spirit of good citizenship, I call him "friend"—is always listened to with the most marked respect. He seldom speaks, indeed; but when he does, his words are well-ordered and to the purpose. No vaporing patriot is he. He talks not loudly about liberty and the Constitution and our revolutionary sires. Never does he degrade himself, and dishonor his place, by uttering in that hall the coarseness and scurrility of the Five Points. Calm and dignified, yet earnest withal, he addresses himself at once to his subject, and never suffers himself to be led away by irrelevant matter which may have been introduced during the discussion. He is no captious disputant. He does not, as many do, look upon the House of Representatives as a mere gladiatorial arena, like one of those debating societies, where youths just escaped from college discuss with literary cobblers the relative merits of Julius Cæsar and Napoleon Buonaparte, or boldly plunge into the depths of constitutional right and constitutional law. The halls of legislation are, in his judgment, desecrated when they resound with clamorous controversy relative to the propriety of well-established Parliamentary rules, or commonplace harangues on principles of right and government which ought to be perfectly familiar to the merest tyro in jurisprudence and polity. His soul is impressed with a full sense of the solemnity of his position. He feels that he is sent there for the conservation of popular right—the maintenance of good government—the defence of truth and liberty—and, with a becoming awe, he remembers his accountability before a Higher Tribunal than a county meeting.

Reader! we paint no "faultless monster," that the Halls of Congress never saw. Had there not been in times past, and were there not at this very day, more than one "Working Member," you and I and the rest of the Smiths in the United States would not now be sitting under our vine and fig tree, having none—now that the Oregon question is settled—to make us afraid. And if you visit Washington this winter, you may perchance be able to find the subject of the present very imperfect portraiture. He is about forty-five years of age, and his face wears the pleasant smile of a man at peace with God and all the world. I believe he is a merchant, and he cometh from the North—a land of patient industry, of frugal habits, of greatly growing wealth, and where many have the fear of God before their eyes. Join with me in a prayer for the welfare of the "Working Member." It is to him, and his compeers within and without the halls of Congress—under the Almighty Ruler—that we must look for deliverance from many internal foes, and the security, in increasing strength and glory, of this sanctuary of persecuted faith and home of outlawed liberty!

*Allusion has been frequently made in the newspapers to the groggeries in the basement of the Capitol. Their toleration is a burning disgrace to the republic and to Congress. Why do not the members of the Temperance Society in the House—thank God, now a goodly host—abate this awful nuisance? These convenient pot-houses have been to many the vestibule of hell! If I be instrumental in directing public attention to this great iniquity, I shall be most devoutly thankful.

A POPULAR DELUSION.—A great many persons, to their ruin, presume that because they have talents, genius, brains, they can edit a public journal with success. There could not be a greater mistake. The power which leads to what the world calls success lies in the scissors. About the best-paying concern in Boston is edited simply by a pair of scissors; and the way this keen-bladed editorial mind cuts round and serves up the richest thoughts of Europe, is a fearful caution to genius. But then it is all perfectly fair play, for this Journal only professes to be a copy. Is not this the law of the world, that the man who sells oysters gets rich faster than he who digs them from the mud?—*Chronotype.*

A BEAUTIFUL PASSAGE.

Persons familiar with the writings of WALTER LANDOR are aware that, after the example of some of the ancient classics, he frequently delivers some of his most select thoughts in the form of Dialogue. The November number of the *North British Review* has an excellent article upon his works, and, as a specimen of his powers, quotes the following beautiful conversation between the Earl of ESSEX and his gentle friend SPENSER. Among innumerable beauties, says the reviewer, let the reader observe the long avoidance by SPENSER of a plain mention of his frightful calamity, and then, when he is forced to name it, the uncontrollable burst of heart-rending anguish, followed by the weeping calmness of desolation and despair. Indeed, we have never met with a more highly-wrought passage of the kind, in all our reading:

"*Essex.*—Instantly on hearing of thy arrival from Ireland, I sent a message to thee, good Edmund, that I might learn from one so judicious and dispassionate as thou art, the real state of things in that distracted country; it having pleased the Queen's majesty to think of appointing me her deputy, in order to bring the rebellious to submission. * * * *Spenser.*—Interrogate me, my lord, that I may answer each question distinctly, my mind being in sad confusion, at what I have seen and undergone. *Essex.*—Give me thy account and opinion of these very affairs as thou leftest them; for I would rather know one part well, than all imperfectly; and the violences of which I have heard within the day surpass belief. Why weepest thou, my gentle Spenser? Have the rebels sacked thy house? *Spenser.*—They have plundered and utterly destroyed it. *Essex.*—I grieve for thee, and will see thee righted. *Spenser.*—In this they have little harmed me. *Essex.*—How! I have heard it reported that thy grounds are fertile, and thy mansion large and pleasant. *Spenser.*—If river, and lake, and meadow-ground, and mountain, could render any place the abode of pleasantness, pleasant was mine, indeed! On the lovely banks of Mulla I found deep contentment. Under the dark alders did I muse and meditate. Innocent hopes were my gravest cares, and my playfullest fancy was with kindly wishes. Ah! surely, of all cruelties, the worst is to extinguish our kindness. Mine is gone; I love the people and the land no longer. My lord, ask me not about them, I may speak injuriously. *Essex.*—Think rather, then, of happier hours and busier occupations; these likewise may instruct me. *Spenser.*—The first seeds I sowed in the garden, ere the old castle was made habitable for my lovely bride, were acorns from Penshurst. I planted a little oak before my mansion, at the birth of each child. My sons, I said to myself, shall often play in the shade of them when I am gone, and every year shall they take the measure of their growth, as fondly as I take of theirs. *Essex.*—Well, well; but let not this thought make thee weep so bitterly. *Spenser.*—Poison may ooze from beautiful plants; deadly griefs from dearest reminiscences. I *must* grieve, I *must* weep; it seems the law of God, and the only one that men are not disposed to contravene. In the performance of this alone do they effectually aid one another. *Essex.*—Spenser! I wish I had at hand any arguments or persuasions of force sufficient to remove thy sorrow; but really I am not in the habit of seeing men grieve at anything, except the loss of favor at Court, or of a hawk, or of a buckhound. And were I to swear out my condolences to a man of thy discernment, in the same round roll-call phrases we employ with one another on these occasions, I should be guilty not of insincerity, but of insolence. True grief hath ever something sacred in it; and when it visiteth a wise man and a brave one, is most holy. Nay, kiss not thy hand; he whom God smiteth, hath God with him. In his presence, what am I? *Spenser.*—Never so great, my lord, as at this moment, when you see [illegible] greater. May he guide your counsels, and preserve your life and glory! *Essex.*—Where are thy friends? Are they with thee? *Spenser.*—Ah! where indeed! Generous, true-hearted Philip, where art thou? whose presence was unto me peace and safety; whose smile was contentment, and whose praise renown. My lord! I cannot but think of him among still heavier losses; he was my earliest friend, and would have taught me wisdom. *Essex.*—Pastoral poetry, my dear Spenser, doth not require tears and lamentations. Dry thine eyes—rebuild thy house; the Queen and Council, I venture to promise thee, will make ample amends for every evil thou hast sustained. What! does that enforce thee to wail yet louder! *Spenser.*—Pardon me, bear with me, most noble heart! I have lost what no Council, no Queen, no Essex, can restore. *Essex.*—We will see that. There are other swords, and other arms to wield them, beside a Leicester's and a Raleigh's. Others can crush their enemies, and serve their friends. *Spenser.*—O my sweet child! And of many so powerful, many so wise and so beneficent, was there none to save thee? None! none! *Essex.*—I now perceive that thou lamentest what almost every father is destined to lament. Happiness must be bought, although the payment may be delayed. Consider, the same calamity might have befallen thee here in London. Neither the houses of ambassadors, nor the palaces of kings, nor the altars of God himself, are asylums against death. How do I know but under this very roof there may sleep some latent calamity, that in an instant shall cover with gloom every inmate of the house, and every far dependant? *Spenser.*—God avert it! *Essex.*—Every day, every hour of the year, do hundreds mourn what thou mournest. *Spenser.*—Oh! no, no, no! Calamities there are around us; calamities there are all over the earth; calamities there are in all seasons; but none in any season, none in any place, like mine. *Essex.*—So say all fathers—so say all husbands. Look at my old mansion, and let the sun shine as it may on the golden vanes, or the arms recently quartered over the gateway, or the embayed window, and on the happy pair that haply is toying at it, nevertheless thou mayest say, that of a certainty the same fabric hath seen much sorrow within its chambers, and heard many wailings; and each time this was the heaviest stroke of all. Funerals have passed along through the stout-hearted knights upon the wainscot, and amid the laughing nymphs upon the arras. Old servants have shaken their heads, as if somebody had deceived them, when they found that beauty and nobility could perish—Edmund! The things that are too true, pass by us as if they were not true at all; and when they have singled us out, then only do they strike us. Thou and I must go too. Perhaps the next year may blow us away with its fallen leaves. *Spenser.*—For you, my lord, many years, I trust, are waiting; I never shall see those fallen leaves. No leaf, no bud, will spring upon the earth, before I sink into her breast forever. *Essex.*—Thou, who art wiser than most men, shouldest bear with patience, equanimity, and courage, what is common to all. *Spenser.*—Enough! enough! enough! Have all men seen their infant burnt to ashes before their eyes? *Essex.*—Gracious God! merciful Father! what is this? *Spenser.*—Burned alive! burned to ashes! burned to ashes! The flames dart their serpent tongues through the nursery window. I cannot quit thee, my Elizabeth! I cannot lay down our Edmund. Oh! these flames! they persecute, they enthrall me—they curl round my temples—they hiss upon my brain—they taunt me with their fierce, foul voices—they carp at me—they wither me—they consume me—throwing back to me a little of life, to roll and suffer in, with their fangs upon me. Ask me, my lord, the things you wish to know from me; I may answer them. I am now composed again. Command me, my gracious lord, I would yet serve you; soon I shall be unable. You have stooped to raise me up—you have borne with me—you have pitied me, even like one not powerful. You have brought comfort, and will leave it with me: for gratitude is comfort. Oh! my memory stands all a-tiptoe on one burning point: when it drops from it, then it perishes. Spare me; ask me nothing; let me weep before thee in peace; the kindest act of greatness. *Essex.*—I should rather have dared to mount into the midst of the conflagration, than I now dare entreat thee not to weep. The tears that overflow thy heart, my Spenser, will staunch and heal it in their sacred stream, but not without hope in God. *Spenser.*—My hope in God is, that I may soon see again what he has taken from me. Amid the myriads of angels, there is not one so beautiful: and even he (if there be any) who is appointed my guardian, could never love me so. Ah! these are idle thoughts, vain wanderings, distempered dreams. If there ever were guardian angels, he who so wanted one, my hapless boy, would not have left these arms upon my knees. *Essex.*—God help and sustain thee, too gentle Spenser! I will never desert thee. But what am I? Great they have called me! Alas! how powerless, then, and infantile, is greatness in the presence of calamity."—Vol. ii, pp. 239–242.

THE SOMNIFIC VAPOR.

The somnific vapor, which has lately been used as a preventive of pain during surgical operations, is attracting attention throughout the country. So powerful an agent must be liable to great abuse. Dr. Stone, of Boston, in a letter to us on business, thus refers to the gas:

"The essence of the gas is sulphuric ether. I have seen eight or ten operations performed under the influence of it, among which were the excision of several tumors, cancers, &c., two operations for the removal of parts of the superior maxillary bone, and one amputation. In all of these cases, the administration of the ether was successful in several particulars: first, in the entire prevention of sensibility; second, in the limitation of the time of the insensibility; and, third, in the innocuous results.

"The stupefying effects of ether have long been known; but the fact that it might be breathed with impunity in sufficient quantities to prevent the slightest pain during the most severe operations is a recent discovery. An animated discussion is now progressing respecting the validity of a patent for the use of the gas, which has been taken out by physicians in this city.

"In all the operations above referred to, the patients at the close of them expressed themselves as perfectly ignorant of what had transpired, and as not having suffered the least sensation of pain. There was in no case any constitutional affection, or any injurious results.

"It will perhaps not be as appropriate for operations within the mouth as elsewhere, inasmuch as the muscles of the larynx are necessarily paralyzed; and if blood passes into the trachea, suffocation will be likely to ensue."

THE REASONING SCHOOLMASTER.

A REAL CHARACTER.

The master of our school was an eccentric pedagogue, very learned as we thought, very formal as we saw, very severe as we felt; and among his eccentricities there was none more laughable and cryable than his manner of inflicting punishment. It was a maxim with him, that justice should not only be done, but acknowledged; and thus such scenes as the following were of frequent occurrence.

Pedagogue. John Smith!

John. Here, sir.

Ped. Come from your "here" hither. [*John moves slowly and reluctantly up to the rostrum.*] John Smith, you have been guilty of throwing stones, which I forbade. [*John hangs his head disconsolately.*] John Smith, it is of no use looking sorrowfully now, you should have thought of sorrow before you committed the offence. [*Reaching down the cane.*] You are aware, John Smith, that those who do evil must be punished. Is it not so?

John. Oh! sir, I will never do it again.

Ped. I hope you will not, John; but as you forgot the prohibition when left to your unassisted memory, the smart of the remembrance now to be administered will be the more likely to prevent any relapse in future. Hold out your hand. [*Whack.*]

John. Oh, sir! oh, sir! I will never do it again.

Ped. I hope not: hold out your hand again. [*Whack, and a screech from John.*] Now, John, you begin to perceive the consequences of disobedience?

John. Oh, yes, sir; enough, sir; enough, sir!

Ped. By no means, John. You are somewhat convinced of your error, but not yet sensible of the justice of your punishment, and the quantum due to you. Hold out your other hand. [*Whack, and scream.*]

John. Mercy, sir, I will never—[*Blubbering.*]

Ped. It is all for your good, John; hold out your left hand, again. Even-handed justice! Why don't you do as you're bid, sir, eh? [*A slash across the shoulders.*]

John. Oh! oh!

Ped. That's a good boy! [*Whack on the hand again.*] That's a good boy! [*Whack.*] Now, John, you feel that it is all for your good?

John. Oh, no, sir! oh, no! it is very bad, sir, very sore.

Ped. Dear me, John. Hold out again, sir. I must convince you that it is justice, and all for your good. [*A rain of stripes on hands and back, John bellowing all the while.*] You must feel it is for your good, my boy!

John. Oh, yes, sir! oh yes-s-s-s-s.

Ped. That's a good lad; you're right again.

John. It is all for my good, sir. It is all for my good.

Ped. Indeed it is, my dear. There! [*Whack, whack.*] Now thank me, John. [*John hesitates—whack, whack.*]

John. Ah! ah! Thank you, sir; thank you very much. I will never do it. Thank you, sir. Oh, sir, th-a-a-nks.

Ped. That's a dear good boy. Now you may go to your place, and sit down and cry as much as you wish, but without making a noise. And then you must learn your lesson. And, John, you will not forget my orders again. You will be grateful for the instruction I have bestowed upon you. You will feel that justice is a great and certain principle; you will feel it, John. You may see, also, how much your companions may be benefited by your example. Go and sit down; there's a good boy. John, there are punishments in this school more disgraceful and severe than that you have just undergone.

John, (bowing.) Yes, sir; thank ye, sir.

REMARKABLE REANIMATION.

Dr. Chirchtos, physician of the Emperor of Russia, related that a young girl in the service of the Prince of ———, who had for some time kept her bed with a nervous affection, at length, to all appearance, was deprived of life. Her face had all the characters of death; her body was perfectly cold; and every other symptom of death was manifested. She was removed into another room, and placed in a coffin. On the day fixed for her funeral, hymns, according to the custom of the country, were sung before the door; but, at the very moment they were going to nail down the coffin, a perspiration was seen upon her skin, and in a few minutes it was succeeded by a convulsive motion in the hands and feet. In a few minutes she opened her eyes, and uttered a piercing scream. The faculty were called instantly in, and in a few days her health was re-established. The account which she gave of her situation was extremely curious. She said she appeared to dream that she was dead, but she was sensible to every thing that was passing around her, and distinctly heard her friends bewail her death; she felt them envelop her in the shroud, and place her in the coffin. The sensation gave her extreme agony, and she attempted to speak; but her soul was unable to act upon her body. She describes her sensations as very contradictory, as if she was and was not in her body at the same instant. She attempted in vain to move her arms, to open her eyes, to speak. The agony was at its height when she heard the funeral hymn, and found that they were about to nail down the coffin. The horror of being buried alive gave a new impulse to her mind, which resumed its power over its corporeal organization, and produced the effects which excited the notice of those who were about to convey her to a premature grave.—*European paper.*

GOOD WIVES.

That young lady will make a good wife who does not apologize when you find her at work in the kitchen, but continues at her task until the work is finished.

When you hear a lady say, I shall attend church and wear my old bonnet and every-day gown, for I fear we shall have a rain storm, depend upon it she will make a good wife.

When a daughter remarks—"Mother, I would not hire help, for I can assist you to do all the work in the kitchen," set it down that she will make somebody a good wife.

When you overhear a young woman saying to her father—"Don't purchase a very expensive or showy dress for me, but one that will wear best," you may be certain she will make a good wife.

When you see a female rise early, get breakfast and do up her mother's work in season, and then sit down to sew or knit, depend upon it, she will make a good wife.

When you see a female anxious to learn a trade, so as to earn something to support herself and perhaps assist her aged parents, you may be sure that she will make one of the best of wives.

The best qualities to look after in a wife are industry, humility, neatness, gentleness, benevolence, and piety. Where you find these, there is no danger. You will obtain a treasure, and not regret your choice to the last period.

Remember, no political change is worth a single crime, or, above all, a single drop of human blood.
O'Connell.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 28, 1847.

THE VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE.—EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

The subject of Public Education is undergoing a thorough discussion in England. Questions concerning its details, which have been settled forever in this country, are there agitated as if no solution of them had ever been given. The great obstacle in the way of the establishment of a plan of common school instruction is the Establishment. The failure of the factory bill showed that it had not power enough to force upon the people a system of ecclesiastical training; but it is just powerful enough to provoke the vigilant jealousy of the Dissenting Interest, and stimulate its opposition to every educational scheme proposed by the State.

It is certainly high time that the Establishment should abandon its arrogant claims, and that the Dissentors should manifest a spirit of conciliation. The people are the sufferers from their animosities. The national schools established by societies and committees have done their utmost, and yet they have proved themselves utterly unable to stem the tide of ignorance. The work to be done is too great for any power short of the sovereignty of the State. A writer in the Westminster Review for September, 1846, makes certain statements concerning the want of education among the people, which would be utterly incredible were they not sustained by official authorities. The returns of the registrar-general, he says, show that after all the benevolent exertions made in the name of popular instruction during the last forty years, "one-half of the adult population of England and Wales is composed of persons unable to write their own names." The proportion is thought to be still greater among the aged; for the "returns state that out of 735,788 persons married during the years 1839, 1840, and 1841, 303,836 signed the marriage register with a *mark* only."

This is a lamentable picture of the intellectual condition of an empire, foremost in wealth and power, and boasting of its superior institutions and exalted privileges, over the nations of the earth. The brightness of England's aristocracy of intellect only makes the darkness of her people appear still more dark. Such a destitution is disgraceful to the higher classes, shows clearly the evils of a selfish ecclesiastical establishment, and is a pregnant lesson on the inadequacy of the exclusive voluntary principle in matters of education.

Since the year 1839, it is stated, the operations of the Educational Committees have been largely extended. The fear of a "State education" aroused the National School Societies to the most vigorous efforts; and they succeeded, after immense effort, in raising by donations, in aid of a special fund the sum of £151,985; the interest *only* of this sum would be available; but this, amounting to £6,000, divided among the 14,490 parishes of England and Wales, would secure annually, for the support of a schoolmaster in each parish, precisely 8*s.* 4*d.* It is obvious, at once, that the State must interfere, or nothing effectual will be done.

England repudiates the voluntary principle in the case of religion, just where it should be allowed full play, and adopts it in the case of education, where, by itself, it is utterly inadequate to the end aimed at. Our own country rigidly practises upon this principle in matters of religion, but combines with it, in educational concerns, the power of legislation. The folly of the course of the former, (and its violation of sound principles,) as well as the wisdom of the policy of the latter, are most clearly demonstrated by the results. The researches of Reed and Matheson show that ministers, church accommodations, and communicants, are far more numerous in proportion to the population in this country than in Great Britain: and recollect, ours is a new country; a large portion of its population is composed of emigrants from foreign parts, many of them certainly importing with them the most irreligious habits; and in the Mississippi valley the people are spread over a vast surface, while all their energies are continually taxed in providing for themselves material comforts. The same superiority is shown as it respects education. The census of 1840 shows that one in five of the entire white population of the United States was at school, or in colleges; but in Scotland the proportion was one in ten, in England one in twelve, in Wales one in twenty. Again: the number of adult white persons unable to read or write in this country in 1840 was one in twenty-seven, or, if we take the free States alone into the account, one in forty-five; while, as we have seen from official documents, one-half the married couples in England recently were obliged to sign the register with a mark only.

The contrast appears still more extraordinary, when we take into consideration the concentration of the population of England, the immense wealth of that empire, the centuries it has occupied in advancing its civilization, and, on the other hand, the newness of this country, the sparseness of population, the want of capital, and the great demand for labor, absorbing the constant energies of the people.

It is to be regretted that the Dissenters in England have undertaken to maintain the sufficiency of the voluntary principle alone in the work of education. The cause of their error, we suppose, is to be sought, first, in their devoted attachment to that principle in matters of religion; and, secondly, in the apprehension that a State education may be used as a means of inculcating the doctrines of the Establishment.

In respect to the first point, it may be remarked that religion and education are two very different things. The State cannot establish a State church, or make equal provision for all churches, without invading the rights of conscience. In the former case, it must tax people who reprobate the tenets or practices of that church, for its support. In other words, it compels them to sanction and sustain what they believe to be error. In the latter case, it virtually does the same thing, taking money from the Protestant to support Catholic institutions, or out of the purse of the Presbyterian to support Unitarianism. If for no other reason, than this gross invasion of the rights of conscience, the State is bound to abstain from interference in any way.

And again, such interference is not needed. We have already seen that the voluntary principle has procured more religious facilities in the United States, than the State, even with the Dissenters, has done in England. The reason is obvious. The religious sentiment is one of the strongest in human nature. It will *act itself* out, if left free and unembarrassed. It will seek its gratification in worship, temples of worship, and the means of worship. It will support teachers and preachers of religion. Once developed, it is the grandest force of human nature. Besides, when it has provided the means of worship, no one, even though he may be unable to contribute to their support, feels a sense of degradation in availing himself of them. To visit a church, without paying for the privilege, stamps no one as a beggar, or poor dependent. Finally, attendance on religious ceremonies and worship does not generally interfere with selfish and pecuniary interests.

But education differs in all these respects. The love of knowledge has no such power as the religious sentiment. In some it seems scarcely to exist; in others, it is soon quenched by neglect; in many, it is entirely subordinate to other feelings; in still more, it is unsympathetic, leading to no effort for the enlightenment of others. You cannot depend upon it always, as you can upon the religious sentiment, for efficient results. Besides, the poor, when they attend or send their children to a school, set up by the voluntary efforts of individuals, feel that there is something degrading in it. They are dependents upon the bounty of others. The bare idea of receiving charity repels them. Finally, selfish interests are allowed to interfere. A school is erected in a neighborhood by an association or committee. The laborer or workman has no interest in it, he has contributed nothing towards it. To receive education as a gift seems mean, and the labor of his children is necessary for the support of his family. Is it any wonder that he neglects sending his children to school? But let a general system of schools be established by the State; let the people be taxed to support them; let it be seen that the whole body is moving in the important subject, and the poor man directly feels that he has a deep interest in those schools. His money has helped to erect them; he has a *right* to avail himself of their advantages; there is no degradation in so doing; if he do not, he loses all he has invested in them. Besides, he feels the pressure of the general movement, and he sends his children to school.

These differences between the two subjects, Education and Religion—the latter finding its life in the voluntary principle alone, the former its surest support in the combination of the voluntary principle with State legislation—are clearly manifest.

THE TWO MILLION APPROPRIATION BILL.

WILMOT'S PROVISO.

The two million appropriation bill, reported recently by Charles J. Ingersoll, to enable the President to negotiate a peace with Mexico, will come up next Monday, as the special order. It is supposed that the question in regard to Wilmot's Proviso will then be considered.

It is well that the freemen of the country should be apprized of the management used to pervert the power and treasure of the republic to the extension of slave territory.

It will not do, after the decided demonstrations of the Democracy of the free States, to bluff them off by an abrupt denial of their demands. But, if their patriotism can only be cheated into the idea that it is very unkind, unwise, unstatesmanlike, to embarrass any appropriation bill with such a condition as that contained in Wilmot's Proviso, that will be all that will be necessary. General Cass, accordingly, (so say the letter-writers,) gives out that he will support no embarrassing proviso, but, should a separate proposition be made, to exclude slavery from any territory that may be acquired from Mexico, he will certainly vote for it. A few leading Democratic prints, in different States, are equally patriotic. Let every tub stand on its own bottom—away with these riders—don't embarrass the operations of the Administration with questions of internal policy! Such is their advice. It is not in *form* an abandonment of the position so generally taken by the Democratic party of the North and West, at the close of the last session of Congress—but it is so in fact. Democratic members in the House (how many we know not) have also become penetrated with a profound conviction of the necessity of strengthening the arm of the Executive, and excluding the embarrassing association of all questions of internal policy. No one can tell the appliances brought to bear to produce this wise conclusion.

The result is, as usual, division in the Democratic ranks of the North and West. When the question came up incidentally, a few days ago, shoulder to shoulder stood the Southern Whigs and Democrats. A powerful *esprit du corps* made them a unit, in action, and concentrated their efforts. No attempt has been made in any quarter to induce them to abandon their ground. They first associated with the war a question of domestic policy; and openly, boldly, have they declared that, sooner than permit the exclusion of slavery from any territory to be acquired from Mexico, they would either recall our armies or divide the Union—thus demonstrating the real object of the war. From this ground they have not receded. And no recreant press of the South has labored to undermine their purpose. Here, too, they have the countenance and sympathy of the organs of the two great political parties—while the Northern and Western Representatives, because they were anxious to divorce the question of the acquisition of territory from a vexed question of domestic policy, and demonstrate to the world, that whatever may have been the motives of those who were most active in originating the war, it should not be prosecuted for the extension of slavery, are denounced by the organ of their party in this place taken under dealings by a [illegible] in the free States, and subjected to every kind of annoyance and adverse influence.

Let not, then, the lovers of liberty throughout the country wonder, should the attempt to amend the Two Million Appropriation Bill, by adding Wilmot's Proviso, prove a failure. The cry will be, "Do not embarrass it—let it pass—we can settle the other question another time." Ay—at another time! And when will that time come? Not during this Congress. It will puzzle even Preston King to find a suitable moment for introducing a distinct proposition like that hinted by General Cass. "*What!* legislate for territory not yet ours? Absurd." And as there will be no appropriation bill to drag it through, the proposition would never be entertained.

We give the people warning. Let them express their sentiments freely, in such a way that their Representatives may know their backing. No time is to be lost. The question will come up next Monday, and probably several days may be occupied in the discussion of it. So sure as the slave power has controlled the legislation of Congress hitherto, so sure will it control it in this instance, unless Representatives of non-slaveholders be encouraged by their constituents to stand fast.

When the Confederation owned but one Territory, they decreed perpetual freedom as its fundamental law. But now what do we see? The sons of those noble statesmen plundering a weak neighbor of its territory, for the sake of extending human slavery!

Shall this be? Can it be that the Southern Representatives are really anxious to perpetuate slavery? Or do they imagine that to secure the ascendency of Democratic principles it is necessary to make the territory which may hereafter be acquired the abode of slaves? There is no such necessity. Should all the new territory be consecrated to freedom, the States formed out of it, being planting and agricultural, would be hostile to commercial restrictions, and, like the new States of the Northwest, in favor of what are called Democratic Principles. What, then, do slaveholders apprehend? A loss of political power? There is one way in which they may vastly augment the political power of *their States*, and, at the same time, harmonize all the interests of the Union, so as to break down all sectional jealousies and divisions—and that is, by converting all their slaves into freemen. That would augment the political power of the South, as a section, at once, and, by increasing its population, soon enable it to balance the North and West. But, why talk of balancing different sections? In such an event, there would be but one system of labor, and similar classes of capitalists, throughout the whole Union—nobody would ever dream of maintaining the balance of power between the North and South.

But Southern Representatives may urge that they are anxious to keep the way open for draining off the slave population to the regions in the northern part of Mexico. There is a better mode of doing that. Take off the pressure that binds the slave to his master, the slave population to the whites, and the former will in all likelihood seek those Southwestern regions voluntarily. The process will be gradual, but certain. If there be, as slaveholders allege, a natural repulsion between the two races, nothing is required but to remove the pressure off slavery, let natural forces operate, and the two races will most certainly fall apart.

Why, then, at this age of Christendom, after putting forth a Declaration of Independence, the truths of which are fast loosening the chains of despotism, and infusing into the public sentiment of the world a deep abhorrence of human slavery, will the South, so tender on the point of national honor, insist on first dismembering a sister republic, and then extending slavery on its free territory, thus falsifying those great truths, and fastening a perpetual stigma upon the national escutcheon? How, after such an enormity, could we expect to escape the retributive judgments of Heaven?

You can do anything if you will only have patience. Water may be carried in a sieve, if you will only wait till it freezes.

ROBERT OWEN AND HIS PLANS.

Whatever may be said of the principles of Mr. ROBERT OWEN, his zeal, tenacity of purpose, and whole-souled devotion to One Great Idea, that of reorganizing society, must command our respect. He is now far advanced in life, but age has brought no cloud over his imagination. As life wanes, hope waxes; and at this time, we presume he feels the full assurance of faith in all his plans. Repeatedly has he crossed the Atlantic, and visited every country in Europe, addressing himself to the People, appealing to the Press, obtaining audience with Sovereigns and Princes, laboring to show to all how easy a highway he has discovered to the millennium; and he is now about setting out again on the same mission.

Would that so much zeal, and courage, and energy, and intelligence, and self-devotion, had been under the control of that religion whose claims are unacknowledged by this remarkable man!

On our fourth page may be found his plan for the reorganization of society, recently laid before the Senate of the United States. It is completely radical, aiming not at renovation, but an entire re-formation. The venerable author will pardon us for expressing freely our dissent.

Our own opinion is, that no scheme of reformation can be successful, which attempts to elevate the *individual*, chiefly or exclusively, by operating upon *society*. The only efficient mode of changing the aggregate, is by changing the parts of which it is composed:

That no scheme of reform can be successful which proceeds on the assumption that *external circumstances* determine absolutely the opinions of men:

That no scheme of reform can be successful which denies the free agency and the responsibility of human nature, and its constitutional, inherent proneness to abuse its powers:

Finally, that no scheme of reformation can be successful which leaves the Christian religion out of view, as the principal agency for the regeneration of Man.

The history of the world records sudden changes in the forms of Government. Monarchy has at times been instantly substituted by democracy, democracy not unfrequently has given place just as speedily to military despotism; colonial vassalage has all at once been broken by the strong arm of revolution. Even these changes, however, were not permanent, did not appear in their maturity at once, unless there were preliminary modifications of character or circumstances adapted to the new order of things. But, changes in the forms of the social organization have always been gradual. We have never heard of a whole people assembling in convention, and, by a formal resolve, altering their habits and customs, and revolutionizing their whole internal life. Such a work is beyond the reach of the most concentrated despotism the world has ever witnessed. True, there have been sudden changes in the condition of the people in one or two respects—such, for example, as the instant abolition of slavery—but, even in this case, it required a century to effect the necessary preliminary changes in the emancipating power.

Social forms are the product of the characters and opinions of the individuals composing a society. Individual influences determine them at first, and they react upon the individual. Doubtless the social, like the political organization, may, and often does, fall behind the advancement of the individual, and, to that extent, acts as a clog upon him. In such a case, it is wise to direct attention to the evil, and labor to remove it. But the reformatory movement must commence and be carried on among the individual elements of society; social forms must and will be so changed as to correspond with and favor individual development and progress; but the reformatory process, if pushed much beyond the point to which the great majority of individuals have advanced, will prove a failure.

This is one error into which reformers are apt to fall. There are two others which we would rather suggest than dwell upon.

In ancient times, kings, nobles, and heroes, constituted the world. What we call the People, had no existence in the eye of Government, or the speculations of Philosophy. Their degradation was complete. In the modern world, until within a comparatively recent period, the rights and interests of the masses were not regarded, not even thought of. Of the social condition of the *people* in the Elizabethan age, we have but faint glimpses from incidental references. Literature never concerned itself with them, except to hold the clodhopper up to contempt: Government never dreamed of making their welfare and protection its great business; and there was no vigilant pains-taking Philanthropy to hunt up statistics of destitution, ignorance, crime, and suffering. Since then, the masses have emerged to light, pushing aside heroes and hero-worship, and presenting claims that must be respected. Literature has lost its levity, and now sadly echoes the wrongs of the *people*. The Press swarms with publications, the Land abounds in associations, Philanthropy teems with projects, bearing upon the condition of the masses. What does all this prove? That they are worse off than they ever were before? That all influences, including the powerful agency of Christianity itself, have utterly failed to promote their welfare? Not at all—though many of our reformers are ready to answer in the affirmative. The facts we have mentioned prove that Civilization has reached a loftier point, has a keener vision, a more exalted sensibility, larger views than ever, and places a higher estimate upon Man, as such, than she has ever done before. The masses are not so wretched as they were centuries ago, but the world has higher conceptions of what is due to human nature. Their wrongs are not so great as they used to be, but the true light has shone, and the world now sees that they have claims which must be acknowledged.

The other error to which allusion was made, is the disposition shown by many reformers to hold society responsible for the bad character and acts of individuals. So false is it, they assume, in its structure, so vicious in its operation, that individuals are sometimes driven to crime by a kind of necessity. All their discussions proceed on the assumption that the only criminal is society. This is a baleful error. The tendency of such a doctrine is, to diminish personal responsibility, to debase individual character, to emasculate the virtue of the poor and tempted. Such is not the teaching of Christianity. It holds every individual, whatever may be his circumstances, whatever the form of society under which he may live, to a fearful responsibility. If allowance is to be made for the perverting influence of circumstances, that is the prerogative of the Great Judge, not of the erring mortal. Christianity demands, from the individual, obedience to the Right, even though life be the forfeit; and thus produces a heroism, constancy, self-devotion, and an exaltation of character, which can alone result from the habit of stern self-denial, and resistance to the most formidable temptations.

THE CONSTITUTION AND SLAVERY.

Some misconception has arisen in regard to the views expressed by us in an editorial in the second number of the *Era*, entitled "the Question before Congress." In relation to it we remark:

If objection be taken to that article because it denies the right of Congress to create, mitigate, or abolish slavery in the States, all we have to say is, that this is the position which was openly affirmed by the anti-slavery societies, from the beginning up to the year 1840; that no National Convention of Liberty men has ever disavowed this doctrine; and that we have never entertained any other opinion on the subject, but have frequently protested against the opposite doctrine.

If objection be taken to the position that Congress has no power to create or continue slavery anywhere, we remark, show us the clause conferring such a power, and we will confess ourselves in error. Congress may make all needful rules and regulations for the government of the Territories under its exclusive jurisdiction; but this grant is clearly controlled by the universally acknowledged limitations on legislative power, and by express guaranties of rights in the Constitution itself. Even though it might deem it needful to put down a free press in its Territories, it could not do it; for there is a constitutional bar to such an act of power. Nor could it establish slavery; for certainly the amendment declaring that no person should be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, was designed as a restriction upon its powers in this respect. Upon the strength of this clause, then, and upon the absence of any grant of power to establish slavery, do we deny utterly such a right in Congress. In the language of Mr. Davis, a Democratic Representative from New York, it can no more make a slave than it can a king.

But suppose it has assumed such a power—that it has passed an act creating slavery, or continuing the laws of slavery, in territory over which it holds exclusive jurisdiction—then, certainly, it may repeal and ought to repeal it. One or two good friends understood us, in the editorial to which reference is made, to affirm that Congress had no right to *create or abolish slavery* in the Territories under its exclusive jurisdiction. By re-examining the article, they will find that when we said, "the inference therefore is plain: the power to abolish or create slavery has never been delegated to Congress; if it exist at all, it belongs exclusively to the States, or the people thereof"—we had particular reference to the *States*. The whole course of the argument showed, that while denying the right of Congress to create or continue slavery in the Territories, we certainly did not deny its right to repeal an unconstitutional act, as is every act passed by Congress for such a purpose.

We are aware that our course is watched on every hand. Every position we take, every expression we may use, will be scrutinized by friends and foes. Would it not be well to bear in mind, that no man can be expected to please the whole world, or to express himself always in such a way as not to be misunderstood by anybody? The Bible itself, though emanating from Infinite Wisdom, to this day is the subject of the most diverse interpretations. It is our desire to speak always so as to be clearly understood; but as we lay no claim to infallibility, or leadership, or oracular wisdom, we have no doubt that we shall frequently offend somebody's taste, or say something that shall obfuscate somebody's perceptions. We are Progressive. Not as though I had already attained, or were already perfect, said St. Paul: so like him we would humbly confess our shortcomings; but, by the aid of good friends, and the censorship of our brethren of the press, perhaps we may yet be able to reach perfection. There is a little couplet we used to sing, and we recommend it to all our Liberty brethren—

"Help us to help each other on,
Our little stock improve."

RAILWAYS.—FACTS WORTHY OF NOTICE.

Monopolists would do well to remember that it was the selfishness of the great canal companies in England that led to the construction of the first railroad in that country—the beginning of a system which soon reduced their enormous profits, and compelled them to be reasonable. They had become so neglectful of their duties, and so exorbitant in their charges, that the merchants in Liverpool determined to endure no longer their impositions. In the year 1825, evidence was produced in Parliament showing that cotton, transported in twenty days from New York, took six weeks to be carried from Liverpool to Manchester, a distance of but thirty miles. The result was, after a hard struggle with the companies, the passage of an act in 1828, for the construction of the Liverpool and Manchester railroad.

Designed at first only as a facility for the transfer of goods, its still greater fitness for the carriage of passengers was soon demonstrated; and from that time the progress of railways in the United Kingdom has known no check.

Horse power was first employed; steam was then suggested as a substitute, its agency to be exerted through ropes, rollers, and stationary engines; and at last the idea of smaller and lighter engines, to travel with the load—that is, the real locomotive—was finally thrown out, the speed contemplated being ten or twelve miles. The suggestion was scouted by eminent engineers as the product of hot-brained enthusiasm; but a few months after, the railway was traversed by locomotives at the rate of twenty-five miles per hour.

The Liverpool and Manchester line was opened in 1830, and in 1845 there were 2,118 miles of railway. The average cost per mile has been £35,000, distributed as follows:

Land - - - - - - -	£4,000
Way and track - - - - - -	22,000
Office and sundries - - - -	1,000
Locomotive power and working	8,000
	35,000

The total amount of receipts ending June 30, 1845, was—

From passengers - - - -	£3,976,341
From goods - - - - - - -	2,333,373
	6,309,714

The amount per mile, same year, was—

From passengers - - - - -	£1,877
From goods - - - - - -	1,101
	2,978

The increase per cent. of 1844, as compared with that of 1845, was—

From passengers - - - - - -	2.65
From goods - - - - - - -	7.90
In 1845—	
From passengers - - - - - -	5.87
From goods - - - - - - -	21.34

There is, therefore, an annual increase in the carriage both of passengers and goods, especially of the latter. Of the gross receipts, the proportion of 62 per cent., it is estimated, is absorbed by the current expenses, leaving 58 per cent., or £1,740 per mile, as the net profit on the cost, £35,000—being the average rate of 5 per cent. Many great enterprises yield 10 per cent., but the average is 5, so that several other enterprises must yield less than this.

In little more than ten years, nearly sixty millions of pounds sterling of capital has been expended in these undertakings.

It may be curious to compare with these statistics the cost of construction of railways in the United States.

During the last twelve years, the sum of $125,-000,000 has been expended in building railroads in this country. When so much of the capital of the country has been absorbed in so short a time, the occasional scarcity of money can hardly excite wonder. But it must be remembered that a large portion of the funds employed has come from foreign capitalists.

We have calculated the following tables, showing the total cost, and the cost per mile, of all the railroads in the sections named:

	Total cost.	Cost per mile.
Massachusetts - - -	$26,119,568	$36,176½
Other N. England States -	7,000,000	24,053
New York - - - -	19,104,787	26,028
N. Jersey and Pennsylva'a	35,671,736	40,000
Michi'n, Ohio, and Indiana	4,950,603	11,354
Slave States - - -	35,933,259	19,000

The comparatively small cost of construction in the West and South is owing doubtless to the nature of the country through which the routes lie, and to the imperfect workmanship.

The average profit on the cost of construction in England is 5 per cent. In this country it varies in different sections, being 6 per cent. in New England, 6⅓ in New York, and 4.9 on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

The total number of passengers carried in 1844 on all the railways of England was more than thirty millions; and in 1845, the passenger service was equivalent to five hundred millions of passengers carried one mile!

The following curious calculation presents in bold relief the extraordinary results of railway travelling:

"One hundred horses working in a coach would carry twenty-five passengers per day one hundred miles. Omitting fractions, the number carried in the year would be 10,000, which would be equivalent to a million carried one mile. Such a coach, worked by a hundred horses, would take 500 years to execute the passenger traffic of the railways in 1844–'5. In doing this, it would travel a distance equal to fifteen hundred times the circumference of the globe. The locomotive engines, therefore, employed in drawing passenger trains that year, performed the work of 50,000 stage coach horses."

The writer then proceeds to calculate the saving, first, in fare, 2½*d.* per head per mile; secondly, in time, 6*d.* per hour; thirdly, in tavern expenses, 2*d.* per 100—making a total saving of—

In fare - - - - -	£5,280,215
In time - - - - -	1,140,526
In tavern expenses - - -	506,900
	6,927,641

The saving is thus double the sum paid as railway fare, even under a complete system of monopoly!

Because railways sometimes check the growth of small towns on their routes, it has been inferred that their benefits are chiefly confined to the great centres of population usually selected as their termini. But this is a mistake; the intervening country is a still greater gainer. The Edinburgh writer distributes the passengers on all the English railways as follows:

	Average distance.	Number of passengers.	Receipts.
Class 1 -	26.7	5,474,163	£1,516,805
Class 2 -	13¼	14,325,825	1,598,115
Class 3 -	11	13,105,820	621,903
Mixed -	24½	855,445	209,518
Mean -	15	33,791,253	3,976,341

It seems, then, that in England, passengers travelling short distances constitute the large majority of the whole. The first class, though including those who travel 100 miles, average but 26 miles. Of every 100 passengers booked, there are—

Of the 1st class - - - - -	16½
Of the 2d class - - - - -	43½
Of the 3d class - - - - -	40

And of every £100 of gross revenue, there are—

From the 1st class - - - -	£40	16*s.*
From the 2d class - - - -	42	16
From the 3d class - - - -	16	10

In Belgium, the proportion of passengers is—

Of 1st class - - - - - -	10
Of 2d class - - - - - -	30
Of 3d class - - - - - -	60

Of the gross revenue—

First class - - - - - - -	£20
Second class - - - - - -	33
Third class - - - - - - -	47

It is evident that in both countries, but especially in Belgium, the way-side passenger, or short traffic, constitutes the principal source of railway revenue. It is the country, therefore, through which a railroad passes that is specially benefited by it.

In the Northern States of this Union, we presume, exist similar facts in relation to short traffic, or way-side passengers; but the chief revenue of the railways in the slave States is derived from passengers going from one great terminal point to another. A laboring population, composed of slaves, does not travel.

Against the vast and numerous benefits of railroads, is to be set off, as many imagine, the fearful loss of life resulting from this mode of travel. A stage accident, occasioning the death of one passenger out of nine, excites little comment; but when a train of cars, with seventy-five or a hundred passengers aboard, runs off the track, killing two or three persons, the public are startled with the fearful details. The truth is, there is more security in travel by railroad than by any other mode.

On the Belgium railway, between 1835 and 1839, were carried 6,609,215 passengers. Fifteen were killed, sixteen wounded by accidents; but of these twenty-six were persons employed on the road or in working the trains. Only three passengers were killed and two wounded. The chances of the death of a passenger from railway accident were, therefore, 1 to 2,203,215. In France, for the first six months of 1845, 1,889,718 passengers were transported over the six lines leading from Paris, a total distance of 316,045 miles; and not a single traveller was killed or wounded. The writer in the Edinburgh Review places in juxtaposition with this the returns of accidents attending ordinary horse-coach travelling in Paris and its environs:

Year.	Killed.	Wounded.
1834 - - - - - -	4	134
1835 - - - - - -	12	214
1836 - - - - - -	5	220
1837 - - - - - -	11	361
1838 - - - - - -	19	366
1839 - - - - - -	9	384
1840 - - - - - -	14	394
Total - -	74	2,073

VOTING, FIGHTING, THANKSGIVING.

The Cincinnati Morning Herald finds the following in a late number of a newspaper published at the Cape of Good Hope. It is quite pertinent:

A HINT FOR THE CAPE.

WAR DINNER AND THANKSGIVING.

By Adam Fitz-Adam, Esq.

It is not creditable to a "thinking people" that the two things they most thank God for should be eating and fighting. We say grace when we are going to cut up lamb and chicken; and when we have stuffed ourselves with both to an extent that an ourang-outang would be ashamed of, we offer up our best praises to the Creator for having blown and sabred his "images," our fellow-creatures, to atoms, and drenched them in blood and dirt. This is odd. Strange that we should keep our most pious transports for the lowest of our appetites, and the most melancholy of our necessities! that we should never be wrought up into paroxysms of holy gratitude but for bubble and squeak, or a good-sized massacre! that we should think it ridiculous to be asked to say grace for a concert or a flower-show, or the sight of a gallery of pictures, or any other of the divinest gifts of Heaven; yet hold it to be the most natural and exalted of impulses, to fall on our knees for having kicked, beaten, torn, shattered, drowned, stifled, exenterated, mashed, and abolished, thousands of our "neighbors," whom we are desired to "love as ourselves!"

PROFESSIONAL WIT.

A splendid entertainment was lately given, in Cincinnati, to Colonel Mitchell and Adjutant Armstrong, of Ohio, who were wounded at the battle of Monterey. Colonel M. was formerly a member of the Cincinnati bar, and a great number of his brother lawyers were present at the festival. One of them, Benjamin B. Fessenden, Esq., being called out, said:

"Mr. President: The sentiments which have been hitherto offered are altogether of a military character; and, as our company is to such an extent composed of law and war, and one of our guests represents the two professions in his own individual person, I propose to mix law and war a little together. The representatives of both professions are desirous for *actions*, and are equally good at a *charge*. They decide their actions in the field, and we 'go to the country.'

"But we always come out of our actions safe, and better than we went in; indeed, it is the *lamest* lawyer who has been engaged in the fewest actions. Those against whom we charge are always sure to be the sufferers. And when we 'go to the country,' we are always 'in town.'

"The manner in which we report our actions is, however, somewhat different; and the military accounts of the late most honorable victory, which occupy so many columns of the newspapers, would, in legal form, occupy a very short space. I give you a legal report of 'the battle of Monterey:'

"United States Regulars and Volunteers *versus* City of Monterey.

"This was an action on the case, to recover damages for breach of treaty contract. Declaration, first count, special, reciting contract, breach, &c., to which were added the '*money*' counts. Defendant pleads in bar, 'Mexican batteries and fortresses.' Plaintiffs reply, Anglo-Saxon pluck and resolution. Upon this, issue taken, and cause submitted.

"Taylor and Worth for plaintiffs.

"Ampudia for defendant.

"The cause was argued on both sides with great force and considerable feeling; but the arguments of plaintiffs, derived from and based upon maxims and principles of the *cannon* law, which were made to bear upon the case, were peculiarly convincing.

"Court find for plaintiffs, on the issue made, 'That Mexican batteries are no bar to Anglo-Saxon pluck and resolution.' Judgment for plaintiffs. By consent of parties, stay of execution entered for eight weeks."

He who is an ass, and takes himself to be a stag, when he comes to leap the ditch finds his mistake.

LITERARY NOTICES.

LETTERS ON ASTRONOMY, addressed to a Lady, in which the Elements of the Science are familiarly explained, in connection with Literary History. By DENNISON OLMSTEAD, D. D. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Franck Taylor, &c., Washington, D. C.

Dr. Olmstead, the Professor of Natural Philosophy in Yale College, is well known by the Public as a man of science and a skillful teacher. These letters are designed to convey, in a simple, agreeable form, the great truths of Astronomy; and the epistolary style is adopted, for the sake of greater ease and freedom. Science sometimes invests itself with technicalities so formidable as to bewilder and repel; and Astronomy, as generally taught, requires for the comprehension of its demonstrations a knowledge of mathematics not common among general readers. These letters are intended for the people, and a popular formula is therefore adopted. The definitions are clear and concise, the illustrations pertinent and striking. The work contains numerous engravings, and forms a neat, well-bound duodecimo of 419 pages.

FLOWERS OF FABLE, with numerous Engravings. New York: Harper & Brothers, publishers. For sale by Franck Taylor & Co., Pennsylvania avenue, Washington.

PICTURES OF EARLY LIFE, or Sketches of Youth. By Mrs. EMMA C. EMBURY. New York: Harper & Brothers, publishers. For sale by F. Taylor & Co., Washington, Pennsylvania avenue.

HUTTON'S BOOK OF NATURE LAID OPEN. By Rev. J. L. BLAKE, D. D. New York: Harper & Brothers, publishers. For sale by F. Taylor & Co., Washington, Pennsylvania avenue.

All these works are intended particularly for young persons, although the mature mind may read them with pleasure. Young folk are great favorites with authors in these days. They are recognised as a very important part of the reading public, and abundant are the efforts to provide for their suitable intellectual entertainment. The field presents few attractions to the ambitious, although it is one whose cultivation will richly repay the labor of intelligent philanthropy.

The fault of many books written for young people is, that they are altogether too sensible; they preach too much, and are overcharged with melancholy aphorisms. They seem adapted rather to the taste of people who wear wigs and look through spectacles. Makers of books for young persons should remember that sober judgment is the last faculty of human nature fully developed. Youth, like the spring, delights in bloom, fragrance, and music. Its perception is quick, its taste delicate, its fancy warm and sportive, and it grasps eagerly at the moral of a fable, while it repels the abstractions of a didactic lecture.

The works whose titles are given above are all excellent in their several ways. "Flowers of Fable" is a neat, tasteful selection of fables, from the best authors, printed in beautiful style, and adorned with engravings that must fill the mind of a youth with the most delightful images. The selection appears to have been made with great care, nothing calculated to taint the young heart being admitted. "Pictures of Early Life," by Mrs. Embury, is a series of tales of great merit, intended "to illustrate in a simple and pleasing manner some of the most important lessons of early education." "From the midst of a peaceful and happy home," says the amiable authoress, "a home gladdened by the voices of joyous childhood, I send forth these pictures of early struggles and temptations and sorrows. To each one of you, my young readers, I come as a sympathizing friend, who has not yet outlived the remembrance of her own wayward youth, much of the experience of which she has embodied in the volume now offered to your acceptance." It is a charming volume, and we cordially commend it as every way fit for a place in the Youth's Library.

FROM EUROPE.

The Hibernia, which arrived at Boston on the evening of the 25th, brings news twenty-seven days later from Liverpool—that is, up to the 4th instant. The commercial intelligence is important. Flour has advanced in Liverpool from 5*s.* to 6*s.*, corn from 12*s.* to 14*s.*, and meal 5*s.* The advance in cotton since the 4th December is ¾*d.* to 1*d.* on Georgia, ½*d.* on Mobile, ⅛*d.* to ⅞*d.* on Alabama and Tennessee, and ⅜*d.* to ½*d.* on New Orleans.

American lard has been largely dealt in; kegs selling at 48 to 50 shillings. American beef and pork are also in great demand, at good prices.

The President's message gives profound satisfaction to the English manufacturer, as it respects its Free Trade doctrines. But the portion referring to the Mexican war is assailed, on all sides, with great severity. The acquisition of California is even more unpopular than the annexation of Texas.

O'Connell is fast declining, with old age.

The Pope has reduced the duties on the grain trade of the Roman dominions. Rome has been visited by a terrible inundation, which caused wide-spread suffering.

The condition of Ireland continues to absorb attention. Famine is at work every day, causing fearful ravages throughout the island. Crowds of poor, half-starved creatures find their way to England, where they subsist by begging.

The French Government has protested against the suppression of the Polish republic in the politest style imaginable. A Paris paper says that it is in contemplation to reduce the duties on corn.

The King of Prussia has announced to England that he does not intend to continue the treaty of navigation between them of 1811. The manufacturing and maritime ambition of Germany is increasing.

A conflict had taken place at Macao between the Chinese and Portuguese, concerning fiscal relations; but the firmness of the latter prevailed. Several of the Chinese fast boats were burned and sunk.

ORGANIC LAW OF NEW MEXICO.

We have just seen in the papers the organic law of New Mexico, promulged by General Kearny, "by virtue of the authority conferred upon him by the Government of the United States."

To say nothing of the gross usurpation of power on which this law depends, we would, at present, direct attention to but one feature of the new constitution: It provides for securing the right of suffrage to "free males," &c., thus contemplating the actual or probable existence of *slavery* within the territory. So, the Democracy of the free States may understand that the question of slavery in New Mexico is already regarded by the Administration as settled.

HEATHEN NOTIONS OF CHRISTIANITY.

The following is an extract from the journal of a converted African, attached to the mission established under the labors of Rev. William Raymond, in the Mendi country. This heathen convert was sent out to prepare the way for a new missionary station. He writes:

"This morning I called 'Bu-raw,' (a chief,) and said to him, 'If you please, I want you to call the people together, that I may preach to them in the Mendi language about Christ.' He said, 'What you say is very well; you do not care for anything but book-palaver and God-palaver. But I cannot call the people together to hear you talk God-palaver, because I am a war man. I have gunpowder and cutlass in my hand to fight with. If I call the people together to hear God-palaver to-day, and to-morrow begin to fight and kill, they will laugh at me. If you want to talk God-palaver, you can call your two men, and, if I like, I will myself sit down to hear you.'

"This shows the utter darkness of heathenism. This benighted chief had not learned that war and fighting were consistent with Christianity; and that, in Christian countries, clergymen not only call people together to hear God-palaver one day, and fight the next, but even pray to God to bless them in the work of butchery. Perhaps he will think better of Christianity, when he finds that a profession of its principles does not involve the necessity of throwing away his powder and cutlass."—*Tribune.*

Mr. Raymond went to Africa with the Amistad Africans. His mission, we understand, is near Kau-nendi, about 40 miles from the ocean, and some 80 miles south of Sierra Leone. Mr. Dove, the superintendent of the Wesleyan Mission at Sierra Leone, has stated that Mr. R. is a devoted missionary, and has been instrumental in preserving peace between the tribes, and in putting an end to slavery in almost the whole of the Sherbro country. Mr. R.'s mission is under the care of the American Missionary Association.—*Editor.*

NOTICE.

Several communications and notices of the proceedings of Conventions will appear next week. The report of the Maine Convention will receive attention in our next number.

FROM THE ARMY.

Accounts from Brazos to the 12th instant have been received at New Orleans. No news of importance. General Scott, who was at the Brazos on the 12th, had sent an express to General Taylor, announcing that he would meet him at Tampico or Victoria.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Intelligence two days later from Mexico, *via* Havana, has been received by the New York Sun. On the 28th or 29th ultimo, an express arrived at the city of Mexico, from Santa Anna, announcing that the American army was advancing upon him, and eight millions of dollars must be raised instantly, or the country was lost. The only way of raising the money was to seize the property of the church, but the clergy were resolved against this, and threatened excommunication against all who should attempt to lay hands upon their treasures.

For the National Era.

LETTER FROM TEXAS.

The following is an extract from a letter written by a Northern gentleman trading in Texas, and dated

DECEMBER, 1846.

The city of Galveston is now the most commercial point of Texas. It is rudely built of wood, and so compact that a single fire might sweep the entire town. For this reason, it is difficult for the merchants to effect an insurance on their stores or goods; such as do insure, pay an enormous premium. I send attached my reports, from which you will see that there is but little capital in Texas, and merchants *generally* must be trusted with great caution. I do not think that the possession of large *landed estates* in Texas entitles a man to the reputation of wealth, or should give him credit at the East. It is true the soil, in many parts, is fertile; yet, if I owned 100,000 acres of Texas land, I could not raise $500 upon it in 60 days' time. You merchants, therefore, who sell Texas merchants on account of their property in land, may expect to have the satisfaction of taking land for pay.

In my opinion, Texas is very much overrated, and its future history will disappoint many. Those who have set it forth in so glowing colors, have been, *without exception*, persons who were interested as landholders. Texas *cannot be* a cotton-growing country. That it has much cotton soil, cannot be denied; yet the insect which destroys the cotton so abounds here that the crop must be a failure. In other States, there is sufficient cold at times to kill this insect, which is not true in Texas. There the rose and geranium grew like weeds, without sufficient frost to check their growth during the winter season. In some parts, corn can be raised to a considerable extent; but in others, it will often fail on account of drought. The bottoms of the Guadaloupe, Trinity, Brazos, and Colorado rivers, will produce in luxuriance the sugar cane, and this must be the staple of Texas. Yet, as there is not a good harbor on the whole coast, the produce of the State must always be shipped in small craft, which will prevent competition with the sugar States upon the Mississippi.

On the northern part of the State, particularly upon Red river, the cotton crop is more certain, as the insect is not so abundant.

Again: there is much land in Texas that is but of little value, and is suitable for nothing, except pasturage for cattle and sheep.

I cannot see, from my close observations, how Texas can ever be a State of great commercial importance. I have been much disappointed.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NATIONAL ERA.

THE CASE OF TIRRILL—GREAT FIRE IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, *January* 23, 1847.

When I closed my letter last week, the evidence in the case of Tirrell had been given in, and the court had adjourned till Monday. The whole of Monday was occupied with the speeches of Mr. Choate for the defence, and Mr. Parker for the Government. On Tuesday morning the charge of the Judge (Shaw) was given, occupying nearly two hours. In about four hours the jury returned the verdict of *Not Guilty*. The prisoner then, for the first time, appeared much moved, and wept profusely. He was then remanded to prison, to await his sentence for adultery, to which charge he had plead "nolo contendere." On this charge he has since been sentenced to three years confinement in the State's prison.

On Thursday evening a fire broke out, as is currently reported here, (though denied by the parties interested,) in a low establishment kept as a bowling-alley, on Haverhill street, which resulted in the most serious conflagration that has occurred in this city for years. It was not until 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday that the fire was thoroughly subdued. Over one hundred buildings were destroyed on Medford, Traverse, and Haverhill streets, and upwards of seventy families were thus turned into the street during the coldest night we have had, thus far, the present winter. On Friday morning the thermometer stood at 4 degrees below zero. Much trouble was experienced in working the engines—the water freezing in the hose pipes.

Quite a number of accidents occurred at the fire, several limbs having been broken by falls, &c.

A meeting has been called by the citizens, in aid of the sufferers by the fire, and contributions of money, clothing, &c., are coming in for their relief.

A gentleman mentioned to me to-day, in illustration of the Yankee spirit of enterprise, that a *store* was erected on Friday morning upon the scene of the conflagration, and in the afternoon the owner commenced a trade in old iron.

A new paper, called the "Boston Vindicator," has just started here, to advocate the interests of the adopted Irish children of our country.

The number of visiters to the cupola of the State House from April to November, 1846, was 54,250. The view of the city and harbor is one of the finest in the world.

There are in Boston ninety-nine places of worship, costing $3,246,200, and capable of accommodating 84,185 persons. These churches are sustained at an annual expense of $170,856.

Yours, G. F. B.

LETTER FROM GEN. TAYLOR.—A private letter, addressed by Gen. Taylor to an intimate friend and relative, has found its way into the newspapers. It exhibits some sensitiveness on the part of the General in relation to the conduct of the Administration in disapproving of the terms of his armistice after the battle of Monterey. It evinces a strong repugnance to the war itself, and rather reflects upon the Administration for not furnishing sufficient supplies and means of transportation.

It is evident that the Executive is not exactly pleased with the Major Generals in Mexico, and hence, we presume, the recommendation of the new office of Lieutenant General.

A Bill to modify the law of 1833, prohibiting slave importation, so as to allow slaves to be brought into the State for the use of owners, has passed the House of Representatives of Kentucky.

Judge McHenry, of New Orleans, has decided that a slave having gone out of the country, and landed upon free soil, if he return, is no longer a slave.

The Washington (Pa.) Patriot says, that a Whig lady in its county is confident that the *National Era* will not be molested, for she has undoubted information that the establishment of the *Era* is an Administration measure. The *Albany Argus* assures its readers that the *Era* is Whig in politics!

The Convention bill has passed both branches of the Kentucky Legislature. The people will have to vote two years successively in its favor, or it cannot become a law.

Horace Greeley, the independent editor of the *New York Tribune*, was burnt in effigy, a few days since, because he had said something which gave offence to the patriotic supporters of the Mexican war. This is better than being burned *in propria persona*. This thing of burning effigies shows only the impotence of malice.

Judge M. Mason has been elected a Senator in Congress from Virginia, in place of Mr. Pennybacker.

A Call for a meeting of the friends of Judge McLean as a candidate for the Presidency, signed by four hundred of the most respectable citizens of Pittsburgh, Whigs and Anti-Masons, appears in the Pittsburgh American.

OPINIONS.

Evidences are constantly reaching us from all quarters, showing the interest felt in our enterprise by men of the most diverse opinions on other subjects. The intemperate language of two or three prints in the Southern country had awakened a feeling of apprehension in the Northern States, that violence would be attempted against our press. But we beg the people of the North to remember, that such threats have not emanated from the citizens of Washington.

A distinguished preacher, formerly chaplain to Congress, and known throughout the Union for his pulpit oratory, but who has never identified himself with the anti-slavery movement, thus writes to us:

"If free discussion cannot be allowed in the Metropolis of the Union, and within the shadow of our national Capitol, Liberty already is only a name. My motto is, and I know not that the nation could have a better, '*No fear of subjects*.' The manner of treating them is the thing to be controlled: that is in your own keeping. Teach the TRUTH PLAINLY, BOLDLY, WISELY."

A citizen of Loudoun county, Virginia, on the 19th instant, writes:

"ESTEEMED FRIEND: I have received the numbers of the *National Era*, and am very much pleased with their contents. The paper appears to be conducted, so far, in a good spirit; that is, a manly independent bearing, combined with mildness and courtesy. Several of my neighbors talk of subscribing, but I do not know the number yet."

He then sends us the names of several subscribers, and closes with a suggestion which shall be attended to:

"—— ——— requests that the paper may contain a statement of the *Baltimore* and *District Markets*, which will be valuable to the farmers in the country, and may induce some to subscribe."

Another friend, residing in Marshall county, Virginia, sends some names for the paper, and adds:

"There is considerable of anti-slavery feeling in this part of Virginia. We ran a Liberty candidate for the House of Delegates, last spring, and gave him 91 votes. I think we can increase our vote next spring. I intend to do all I can to increase the subscription to the *Era* in this county."

Word like this from the slaveholding States is cheering.

Dr. Waters, of Belmont, Ohio, transmitting the names of some new subscribers, remarks:

"I think if the *Era* continue to be conducted after the manner of the present number, it will get support from many who have never avowed themselves abolitionists. Two such I now send you. Many persons will not, and some cannot, take more than one paper. *They consequently want some variety*."

We have some five thousand subscribers in the West; and could they all speak, we doubt not they would express a similar sentiment Money is more scarce, newspapers less accessible, in the West than in the East; so that a subscriber in the former section is apt to support the paper which supplies the greatest number of his wants.

We shall now, according to promise, present our friends with specimens of the style of greeting with which the *Era* has been received. It is necessary to do this, in order to satisfy the supporters of the paper; but we confess it is rather repugnant to our own feelings.

The first notice is an editorial in the *Baltimore Clipper*, a Whig paper, but an advocate for prosecuting with vigor the Mexican war. After the usual introduction, the editor proceeds:

"Whilst the right to publish such a paper is undeniable, the *policy* is at least doubtful. We observe that, in his introductory, the editor has done us the honor to quote two articles from our paper, on the liberty of the press and the freedom of opinion. To this we can have no objection, as they contain sentiments which we hold to be sound. We are glad to see that the paper is to be conducted in a temperate and calm spirit, refraining from the inflammatory appeals and violent denunciations which have characterized some of the anti-slavery papers and advocates. We consider it proper to permit the editor to speak for himself, as to the manner in which his paper is to be conducted, and we therefore make the following quotation from his introductory."

The quotations we omit. He then proceeds:

"We freely admit that we consider slavery an evil—greater in fact to the slaveholder than to the slave. But how is this evil to be remedied? By abolition? Would this advance the temporal or eternal interests of the slave? Would it better his moral or social condition? Our experience compels us to reply in the negative. People in Maryland are slaveholders more from necessity than desire. They see that the condition of the slave is preferable to that of the free colored person; and hence the indisposition to emancipate. But, secure the transportation of the slave to a colony in Africa, where he may be in reality a freeman, and we believe that few owners in this State would refuse to relinquish their right to slaves. To set them free and turn them loose upon society would be, in most cases, to condemn them to degradation and misery."

Were the press in the slaveholding States generally animated by the same love of free discussion, and the same spirit of toleration, the day of deliverance for the South would not linger. Not intending to discuss at present the views presented by the Baltimore Clipper, we would submit to its calm judgment whether any inference can be drawn from the effects of partial emancipation—the freedmen constituting a minority, and for obvious reasons not fit associates for freemen, or safe ones for slaves, who still continue to constitute the mass of the laboring population—against a complete emancipation, where, there being no slaves, no danger would exist of insubordination—where, all the laborers, being in one condition, they would have common interests, and require the same regulations—where, in a word, the system of labor being one, none of those evil effects would follow, which now necessarily result from the antagonism in a State of two directly opposite systems of labor.

The *Argus*, a Democratic paper in Baltimore, desires evidently to be friendly. It says of the *Era*:

"We do not anticipate that it can have any deleterious effect from the mere fact of its publication at the seat of Government. Of course it will circulate chiefly at the North. Its position in Washington seems to us objectless. The tone and bearing of its editorials will effectually prevent any evils that might have been feared from its circulation among our colored population. The Abolitionists think that Cassius Clay's paper was destroyed because of its being an anti-slavery publication. But the truth is, it was an incendiary sheet, and caused the greatest alarm lest there should be an insurrection; and the instinct of self-preservation prompted the citizens to the course they pursued.

"We should judge that the *National Era* will be conducted on the principles of the Society of Friends; and will address itself, not to the colored people, but to the whites. We have no fears of its influence, if it is left to itself. Any violence, or threat of violence, will give it very great advantage, and enable it to raise the cry of persecution."

We are by no means ambitious of persecution. We are enough of a Quaker to desire to live peaceably with all men; and as for the influence of the *Era*, we pray that it may be like the dew upon the tender grass—gentle, but all-reviving.

The Fountain, an independent daily, published in this city, says:

"The typographical style in which it has been gotten up reflects credit upon the publisher, Mr. Noble, and the printers, Messrs. Buell & Blanchard. Its contents are diversified with much miscellaneous interesting matter, original and selected, and in this particular it cannot fail to give satisfaction to the general reader. The articles from the pen of the editor, Dr. Bailey, are * * * They are moderate too—a merit which the corresponding editors do not appear to have lost sight of. On the whole, while we do not approve of the objects and views of the Liberty party, we hope their new journal, in point of moderation, will prove effectual in arresting the violence with which the subject of slavery is usually discussed in Congress."

Congress is a very unruly body, but we shall do all we can to set it a good example.

The *New York Tribune* talks flatteringly:

"The *National Era*, the 'Liberty' organ at Washington City, made its first appearance on the 7th inst. It gives decided evidence of &c. * * * * * and of the excellent backing he is to receive from his associate, John G. Whittier, and several valuable correspondents. Dr. Bailey says, in his Notice to Correspondents, 'We claim the privilege of writing all the long, dull articles'—which, if conceded, we predict will render such articles few and far between. The distinctive feature of the *Era* is clearly and strongly, but not offensively presented, and the paper is richly worth its cost to a reader of good taste who cares little for slavery or anti-slavery. Witness those two original poems, the former by a gifted and ardent Western Whig of the 'Progress' stamp, the latter from the pen of the Associate Editor. Two such poems per week ought to sell twenty thousand copies of the paper before the first volume is completed."

We are so fortunate as also to have secured the good opinion of the *Albany Evening Journal*, edited by Thurlow Weed. We copy the entire notice:

"*The National Era.*—Such is the title of a weekly paper just established at the City of Washington, which is to be devoted to the great question of Emancipation. Its editor is Mr. G. Bailey, jun., late of the Cincinnati Herald, with whom Amos A. Phelps and John G. Whittier are associated as corresponding editors. The editor's 'Introductory' is a clear, calm, and able declaration and vindication of the anti-slavery principles which the paper will uphold.

"The *National Era* appears at an eventful moment. It starts simultaneously with a question before Congress which affects slavery and freedom vitally. If the paper should, as the first number encourages us to hope it will, be conducted wisely, it will be an engine of great power and usefulness."

The following two notices contrast oddly enough in their judgments of the *Era*. The first is from the *National Anti-Slavery Standard*, the organ of that class of anti-slavery people who war at once upon the American Union and the Liberty party. It says:

"It is a large and handsome sheet, and will, no doubt, be conducted with ability, under the editorial care of Dr. Bailey, late of the Philanthropist, assisted by A. A. Phelps and J. G. Whittier. The tone of this number is mainly in deprecation of the mob-spirit. Old-fashioned, earnest anti-slavery, warm from the heart, and fearing nothing so much as a compromise with wrong, is not to be found in the Era. We could understand this in a Southern paper, conducted by Southern men, just growing into the cause; and though it may be prudent in men who have called themselves Abolitionists for years, it is a prudence we do not appreciate. The early Abolitionists were in infinitely more personal danger than those connected with the *Era* can be at this day in Washington, but they were bold also, and behold the result. The *Era* says, all over it, 'We beg your pardon, pray bear with us—we won't offend, and will say as little about this matter of slavery as we can. We have great sympathy for your position. Don't mob us.' The paper, we do not doubt, will be a very good one in its way, but it will never set the Potomac a-fire."

On the contrary, the *New York Commercial Advertiser* thinks that, so far from stroking down the Lion, and craving his pardon, we have fairly "bearded" his majesty. It says:

"The one great purpose of its editors is stamped upon almost every column—boldly, yet with no braggart or denunciatory or offensive air. The lion is fairly bearded in his den; for we hold that Washington, while Congress is in session, is more truly the stronghold of slavery than Mr. Calhoun's district in South Carolina, or the city of Louisville in Kentucky."

Well: if our cotemporary believe this, we trust he will pray most earnestly that it may go as well with us as it did with Daniel, when he found himself in a similar predicament.

We have on hand scores more of friendly notices, but we shall present but three of them. The first is from a *Native American* paper; the second from a *Liberty* paper; the third from a *Democratic*.

From the Philadelphia Sun.

We have received the first number of the *National Era*, published at Washington City, and advocating the great cause of universal liberty. It is ably conducted, and we hail it as the triumph of the liberty of the press over the despotism of institutions inconsistent with the spirit of the age, and the intolerance of bigotry, that would proscribe all liberty of speech, and freedom of thought, when not enlisted on the side of venality, avarice, and the principles of demagoguism. We greet this enterprise, too, on other and higher grounds—that *justice and truth* never can suffer by free discussion—and that any institution that will not bear the flashes of light that are struck out by the collision of mind, is radically vicious, and, by shrinking into a dark corner, makes open confession of its inability to bear the beams of truth. So far, however, there is no shrinking, no morbid sensitiveness, no turbulent intolerance. The *National Era* is established under the glorious ægis of our noble Constitution in the District of Columbia, notwithstanding the fears of some, the apprehensions of the timid, the threats of the intolerant, and the deprecations of the cautious, who compromise human rights, by placing them on the worst of all tenures—*the sufferance of those who have an interest in their overthrow*.

The first principle of American freedom decrees that no power shall prevail that is not founded in *right*. This implies that all power shall be a subject of *investigation*; and how can we investigate the justice of institutions but through the freedom of speech and the *liberty of the press*? We have no other method by which to arrive at truth. To say, therefore, that any subject is to be sacred from the investigation of the press, is to erect at once an *arbitrary* standard of right and wrong, and crumble into dust all the guarantees of freedom. Even if slavery were protected by the laws of God and man, and upheld by the adamantine principle of human rights, it would *become wrong* if it could only be sustained by breaking down the most precious of all blessings—the freedom of the press. This *one* consequence would cover it with the mantle of iniquity, and reduce it to a festering sore upon the vitals of the republic. Slavery must be not only shown to be a *right in itself*, but *consistent with all other rights*; for that never can be just which destroys other rights. Hence the great satisfaction with which we greet the establishment of the "*National Era*," whose aim it is to discuss the question of *slavery*—whose champions have often contended for it—*infallibility*—a total exemption from all discussion—a sacred prerogative of unquestionable perfection—wholly at variance with the genius of our Government, and altogether irreconcilable with the first principles of republican institutions. Americans ask for nothing more than *free thoughts*, *free speech*, and a *free press*—under which all that is right will prosper, and all that is wrong must finally perish.

From the Emancipator.

THE NATIONAL ERA.—The first number is received, and is just the thing. It is a large sheet, and as beautifully printed as Morris's Home Journal. New type, fair paper, tasteful arrangement, full of good matter as an egg is of meat, graceful, independent, earnest, respectful, and dignified in manner, it meets our highest wishes. We wish it all success. The very heading tells a great story—"The National Era. L. P. Noble, Publisher; G. Bailey, jun., Editor; Amos A. Phelps and John G. Whittier, Corresponding Editors; Buell & Blanchard, Printers. Washington, Thursday, January 7, 1847. Vol. 1, No. 1." There—is not that good for sore eyes?

The first issue was delayed a week, in consequence of the detention of the vessel in which the new printing press was shipped from New York. All will now go on like clock-work. The Editor gives notice that he shall claim the prerogative of writing all the long and dull and unendable articles, and correspondents must be lively, spicy, and short. We wish he may keep his resolution, but have our misgivings. Sure we are that there will be few dull articles of his writing.

From the New York Evening Post, (Democratic.)

AN ANTI-SLAVERY PAPER IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—A paper has been established in Washington, in the District of Columbia, with the title of "The National Era," the object of which is the discussion of the slavery question. We have seen but one number of it, and were struck with the moderation of its tone. It seems to us that the community in which slavery exists is the proper place for the discussion of the question, when or how it shall cease; for we regard the institution as a temporary one, the end of which, in several of the States of the Union, is not far distant, and is sure to arrive, sooner or later, in the others.

The establishment of this paper has attracted the notice of the City Council of Georgetown, and the other day Mr. Jones offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Whereas, it having been represented to the Corporation that an 'Abolition newspaper' has recently been established in the City of Washington, and its first number having actually appeared in that city; and

"Whereas the publication and distribution of such a paper within our midst would undoubtedly be calculated to arouse the worst feelings of our peaceful population and its vicinity, and thereby tend very greatly to endanger the peace and harmony of the community: Therefore,

"*Be it resolved*, That a select committee of three be appointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the propriety of legislative action upon the part of this Corporation in the matter set forth in the preamble, and that they report their deliberations at as early a day as practicable."

On this we have to remark, that the enactment of any law against the freedom of the press in the District of Columbia would be a most strange anomaly. The discussion of the slavery question is free on the floor of Congress; the restraints which it was at one time attempted to impose upon it, and which were always evaded, have been abandoned. Speeches are made for and against the institution, and published at length, with all their rhetoric, in the Washington papers. The Washington Union, with one of John Quincy Adams's long speeches in it, has been at times as much an anti-slavery paper as the National Era—more so than the first number. If the National Era is to be put down by legislation, in order to be consistent, the publication of anti-slavery speeches in Congress must be prohibited in the District.

Again: if the free expression of opinions on all political subjects, without discrimination, is to be restricted by law within the District of Columbia, it requires no gift of prophesy to foresee that a vehement demand will be made for the removal of the seat of Government to some place where freedom of the press is neither odious nor dangerous. It is the interest of the people of the District, we should suppose, earnestly to discourage any such project as that of the City Council of Georgetown.

The true way of putting down the paper in question, if the people of the District are really hostile to its establishment, is not to take it, nor to encourage it in any manner. If none of the people of the District subscribe for it, or read it, it will have no circulation among them.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBERTY CONVENTION.

Agreeably to the call of the State Central Liberty Committee, the friends of Freedom are now in session in time-honored Faneuil Hall. Even at this early hour, (11 o'clock A. M.) the spacious area is well filled with sturdy and substantial citizens of the Bay State, who have gathered here from the mountain land of Berkshire, from the farmer-homes of Worcester, and the stormy seaboard of Essex, Plymouth, and Bristol.

It is indeed a noble assemblage, to appearances, the largest and most imposing which the Liberty cause has yet called together in Massachusetts.

The committee on the nomination of officers have reported the names of the following persons:

For President.—Hon. JAS. G. CARTER, of Lancaster.

For Vice Presidents.—Hon. Wm. Jackson, Rev. A. B. Eggleston, Hon. A. Bliss, S. P. Andrews, Esq., James Ford, Esq., Rev. Giles Pease, Col. Mason Stone, Martin Torrey, Esq., Charles Churchill, Esq., and Dr. Ebenezer Hunt.

For Secretaries.—Richard Hildreth, John G. Whittier, and Rev. W. H. Brewster.

Dr. Swan, of Easton, chairman of the State Central Liberty Committee, has made a full report of the action of the committee for the past year—a report full of sound sentiments, animated, and full of hope. The large increase of the Liberty vote, in all places where labor was bestowed previous to election, is made the occasion for an earnest and effective appeal for increased zeal and activity.

Henry Bibb, of Michigan, the eloquent young self-emancipated colored man, has just made some spirited and deeply interesting remarks. He is a good speaker, and has an air of entire candor and truthfulness.

Rev. Jos. C. Lovejoy is now speaking, eloquently and forcibly. New accessions are constantly pressing into the hall. The business committee have reported a series of resolutions, which will be acted upon this afternoon.

In the State Legislature, the Liberty member from Woburn is to be heard to-day in favor of his motion of inquiring into the course of Governor Briggs on the Mexican war. The motion is as follows:

"That the Governor be requested to furnish to the House a statement of the number of volunteers enrolled in this Commonwealth for the Mexican war, and the number mustered into service; the warrants under which they were enrolled, and the authority for the same; the agency of any State officers in the enrolment and muster, and the authority under which they acted; the form of the commissions, if any, given to officers of the volunteers, and the law of Massachusetts authorizing such commissions; the expenses incurred, by whom authorized, under what law, and to whose account they now stand charged."

Mr. Giles, of Boston, is now speaking in the House, in reply to Caleb Cushing. He speaks with a great deal of force and point.

I have no leisure to write more, being somewhat closely occupied with the Convention. Depend upon it, however, that the cause is right onward in Massachusetts.

Truly, thy friend,

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

BOSTON, 20*th* 1*st mo.*, 1847.

I write from the midst of the evening session of the great convention. The noble hall is thronged to overflowing, and Joshua Leavitt is speaking with great force and pertinency in defence and exposition of the principles and action of the Liberty party. He has spoken of the patience and long suffering with which Abolitionists for many years endeavored to obtain anti-slavery action in Congress and elsewhere, from the candidates of the two great political parties. The utter folly of this, he illustrated by the case of Caleb Cushing urging on the Mexican war, and of Daniel Webster making his obeisance to slavery under the "October sun." His remarks are upon a series of resolutions defining the views of the Liberty party. He has just closed an efficient speech. He is followed by Wm. F. Channing, (a worthy son of the lamented Dr. William Ellery Channing,) in favor of an amendment of the resolutions.

We have next a series of resolutions on the Mexican war, drawn up by Samuel E. Sewall, Esq., our Liberty candidate for Governor.

21*st* 1*st mo.*

I was not able, on account of ill health, to remain until the Convention closed last evening, but a friend has handed me the following sketch of the proceedings, after the reading of the resolutions on the Mexican war:

Mr. Lovejoy, of Cambridge, said he wanted to support these last resolutions. He had heard of a farmer, who came to the city and went into a store to buy a catechism, but, by mistake, bought a work on military tactics. He carried it home, and, in the evening, directed his son, John, to commence it aloud; but, instead of "What is the chief end of man?" he began, "Right-about face! forward, march!" "Stop, John!" said the farmer, "that aint catechism; but, I am thinking it's just what my family ought to do, for we have gone the wrong way long enough!" Now, he (Mr. L.) thought that such a portion of *catechism* would do good if it were read in every family, from Mr. Polk's down to the humblest in the land. Mr. L. then asked, "Does the 'one idea' of this Convention comprehend the subject of the Mexican war?" He thought it did.

[Some dozen of the Mexican volunteers here pushed into the hall, commenced interrupting the speaker. The chairman told them that here at least the civil power was above military misrule, and called upon them to desist. This being disregarded, there was a sudden movement of the assembly, betokening a determination to take prompt measures for ejecting them from the hall; the police interposed, and quiet was restored.]

Mr. L. then went on to speak of the disgraceful nature of the war, having for its end neither glory nor profit, but the mere accession of slave territory.

Mr. Ennis, of Salem, added a few remarks, and was followed by Mr. Bibb, who took the stand amid loud cheers, and commenced by singing a few stanzas of a liberty song.

Mr. Bailly, of Newbury, was then introduced to the audience, as having recently joined the Liberty party. On rising, he said: "My friend Bibb has told you that he is a fugitive. I, too, am a fugitive from slavery! Last fall I was a member of the Whig Convention! I now stand here to represent the Liberty party of West Newbury! It was the course of that Convention that changed my views, and induced me to leave the Whig party forever! Always a friend to the abolition of slavery, I trusted to Whig promises, till I found that I was connected with a body as pro-slavery in its tendency as the Democratic party itself.

[A voice from the audience here asked, "What have the Whigs done that is so bad?"]

"Some gentleman asks, 'What have the Whigs done that is bad?' I would ask, What have they ever done that is good? I left them, for I had no confidence in their leaders. Old Massachusetts, God bless her! God forbid that she should be in the rear in the cause of Liberty and Freedom! But what do we see? Maine and New Hampshire are outstripping her! God grant she may not suffer this long, but may she stand forth, as she ought, the foremost and the leader! One word in relation to our organization. Do not allow the Whigs to frighten any of you from it. They call us 'partisans!' What then? So long as we are on the right side, what matters it?

"I have said that I am a fugitive from slavery! I am so, and I have found refuge in the broad and free principles of the Liberty party, and I pray that others may do the same!"

Mr. Cummings next occupied a short time in support of the resolution. He said it was the duty of Christians to endeavor to stop the war at once, and to act decidedly, so as, if possible, to destroy the effect of the precedent which has been furnished by the Government.

Mr. Osgood followed, on the same resolution. He deplored the effects of the war, here and through the land—a war, the effect of which was to extend and perpetuate slavery. He had taken hold of Abolition when it was small; but, thank God, it had increased and grown until its branches overspread the whole land.

Mr. Bibb followed in some eloquent remarks; and the meeting closed at about half past 10 o'clock.

In the afternoon session of the Convention, the sum of ONE THOUSAND AND FIFTY DOLLARS was raised in cash and subscriptions, to carry on the cause in Massachusetts.

A letter from a friend in Washington, announcing his satisfaction at the appearance of the National Era, was read to the Convention, and was received with hearty applause.

J. G. W.

BOSTON, 21*st* 1*st mo.*, 1847.

CONGRESS.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21.

The House this day was the scene of several personal explanations.

Mr. PAYNE, and the majority which passed the bill to amend the charter of Washington so as to extend the right of suffrage, having been severely denounced by the National Intelligencer, which charged them with tyranny, and legislating without consulting the wishes of the people of the District, Mr. PAYNE obtained leave to explain. He denounced the Intelligencer in turn, and showed a great number of petitions from the District, praying for the alterations which had just been made in the charter. In the course of his remarks, Mr. PAYNE talked largely of his devotion to *universal freedom*. Men practice marvellous impositions upon themselves.

Mr. SAWYER, of Ohio, rose under much excitement, and read the following report from the National Intelligencer, of an exchange of courtesies between him and Mr. CULVER, of New York, the day before:

"In the course of his remarks, he [Mr. CULVER] made allusion to certain votes of Mr. Sawyer, of Ohio, on the harbor bill, first in its favor, and then, after the Presidential veto, against it.

"Mr. SAWYER explained; but said he could not condescend further to notice the speech of one who had been guilty of offering a bribe.

"The CHAIR called to order, and there was much sensation in the House.

"Mr. SAWYER, by putting a supposititious case, then explained his reference to be a bribe offered by Mr. Culver to an individual, on condition of his going into a Masonic or Odd Fellows lodge, and then communicating them to Mr. C., that he might insert them in a book, with a view to make money by the publication.

"Mr. CULVER explicitly denied the charge, if made in reference to him, as false from beginning to end. Nothing could have induced him to be guilty of such a course of conduct, sausages or anything else. The whole scene was decidedly rich, but ended in much merriment on all sides."

Mr. SAWYER maintained that his private character was unimpeachable. He defied his enemies to produce from old musty records anything against him; and, as a public man, he had always enjoyed the confidence of his constituents. Now, there was a question of veracity between him and Mr. C. Mr. C. had denied that he had offered a bribe to a certain person to obtain, by a violation of confidence, the secrets of the Masons and Odd Fellows. He (Mr. S.) pledged himself before the House, and before the world, to prove the charge beyond all cavil, at an early opportunity. He went on, with much feeling, to speak of the sausage allusion in the closing remark of Mr. C.

Mr. CULVER obtained the floor with some difficulty, and again pronounced the charge made by Mr. Sawyer false, root and branch, from beginning to end. He would not have referred to that particular species of food, had it not been for the gross charge of the gentleman from Ohio.

Such scenes among the Representatives of the American People, assembled to deliberate on the common weal, are exceedingly humiliating.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the bill authorizing the issue of $23,000,000 Treasury notes, or a loan. It was finally passed.

The Senate was engaged all the session in debating the proposition of Mr. Hannegan to amend the bill raising an additional army, by providing appropriations for chaplains. It was at last decided to appropriate $1,000 and two rations, with a horse and servant, for the support of one chaplain to each regiment; the regiment to have the privilege of selecting its own chaplain.

Mr. HOUSTON introduced various amendments, changing the whole form of the bill, so as to provide for the organization of a volunteer force, instead of an addition to the regular army, and, indicating a desire to speak upon the subject, on his motion, the Senate adjourned.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22.

The House consumed a great deal of its time today in calling the yeas and nays. First, they were demanded on a motion to make the bill securing bounty lands to the soldiers the special order for next Monday. The motion prevailed. Next, they were called on a motion to suspend the rules to enable Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, to introduce a series of resolutions, disavowing all purpose of conquest or dismemberment of the territory of Mexico, and recommending decisive measures, with a view to establish peace between the two countries. The motion to suspend failed—yeas 76, nays 88. Again, they were ordered on a motion to go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, which was carried, (although the day was a private bill day)—yeas 78, nays 102. The House then proceeded to dispose of private bills; and on the final passage of the first one taken up, the yeas and nays were again called, and by the time they were counted, one hour and a half of the session had gone by.

The principal object of obtaining the yeas and nays is, to hold the members to their responsibility. They are often called for the purpose of more effectually consolidating a party vote. But it is a miserable waste of time to demand them upon every trifling question that may arise.

In the Senate, Mr. HOUSTON took the floor on certain amendments he had offered the day before, changing the terms of the army bill so as to provide for ten regiments of volunteers instead of regulars. He spoke at great length, dwelling with emphasis on the bravery, chivalry, and excellent discipline of the volunteers, and contending for the expediency of permitting the troops to elect their own officers.

Mr. ALLEN, of Ohio, followed him in a thunder and lightning speech. The Senate is truly a deliberative body. Declamation is not in vogue there. The members, generally, are subdued in manner, and refrain carefully from boisterous tones. They deliver themselves with remarkable calmness and deliberation. But there are exceptions, and, among these, none more remarkable than Mr. Allen. We are told, that in the debate on the Oregon question, he struck his desk so fiercely and frequently as to abrade the skin of his hands; which, dripping with blood, gave occasion for the saying, that his was the first and only blood shed in the Oregon war.

To-day, he was stunning. His voice was still for war. He would give the President not only the 10,000 regulars asked for, but make provision also for 10,000 volunteers, not asked for. He knew the American heart, and he knew that members of the Senate, who were delaying, halting, hesitating, would be yet called to a reckoning. He was for marching onwards, without stopping to garrison every petty town or village. Never would there be peace till our arms were stacked in the halls of the Montezumas. This was the substance of his speech; but he stormed like a northeaster. You would have imagined that he was addressing an immense crowd of his constituents, rather than a few gentlemen assembled to deliberate with all calmness upon the affairs of the republic. Besides, his vehemence, it is easy to see, is not the offspring of real enthusiasm—it is all in the *manner*, not in the heart. You are tempted to think that he relies more upon volume of voice than of ideas.

Were the Senator to lay aside all thoughts of Patrick Henry, school himself to the subdued tone of a man who is not ambitious of leadership, rely more upon the matter of his speech than the manner of delivery, he would really be a highly respectable Senator, and exert some influence, for his talents are reputable.

The subject was further discussed by Messrs. CRITTENDEN, CASS, BADGER, HOUSTON, and others, till a late hour; when the Senate adjourned, without coming to any decision.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23.

Congress begins to think that it is time to work, as not six weeks of the session yet remain. This morning several attempts were made to change the hour of meeting—the yeas and nays having been frequently ordered. After an hour spent in this way, the House agreed to meet every day at 11 o'clock.

Reports from committees were called for. The Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads reported a bill for the establishment of additional routes in Texas. On a motion to refer to the Committee of the Whole, the yeas and nays were ordered. The motion failing, a call for the previous question was made, but not sustained.

An amendment was offered by Mr. VINTON, of Ohio, to the effect that nothing in the bill should be construed as giving any opinion on the question of boundary between this country and Mexico. A long debate, of no particular interest, arose upon this motion, which was at last terminated by the rejection of the amendment and passage of the bill.

Mr. BROWN, of Virginia, made a move, designed to test the sense of the House in advance on the Wilmot proviso. He moved a series of resolutions, that the war should be prosecuted with vigor, till Mexico would consent to offer or receive proposals for an honourable peace; that the House would promptly vote all the men and money that might be needed; and that it was *inexpedient to connect with the subject of the war any subject of internal policy calculated to embarrass the vigorous prosecution thereof*. They were laid upon the table.

MONDAY, JANUARY 25.

Mr. BENTON, in the Senate, to-day, made a long exposition illustrative of the character of that distinguished but short-lived personage, the Lieutenant General. His object, according to his own statement, was to justify the President in having shown so much favor to that deceased officer. He gave the Senate to understand that the President had offered him the appointment of Minister to France, which he (Mr. B.) respectfully declined, as he had declined high offices tendered him by Presidents Jackson and Van Buren. The President had asked his advice about the prosecution of the war with Mexico. There was nothing strange in that; and he had submitted a plan, in writing, giving a copy to the President, while he retained the original himself. At the proper time the public should see it, but not now; he did not belong to the school that made public, plans of campaigns in time of war. It so happened that the plan required a new head to the army—one head for the whole body. The President approved the plan, and all Mr. B. asked of him was, that he would suggest to the Senate the name of the *officer* as well as of the *office*, so that objections to both might be open at once to full inquiry. He would not say a word for himself—he forbade his friends to say anything. He would not even obviate a prominent objection, by reminding any one that in 1812 he was the military superior of every general now in the service. His object was *service*, not *rank*. Had his plan been adopted, he would have consented to serve; what his plan was he would not say, but it looked to a *result*, and promised an *issue*. He would have had nothing to do with any other plan—with any plan that contemplated a long and moderate war, or a war of masterly inactivity, or of retreat upon the Rio Grande, or of defending a line, or of attack upon the idle and solitary castle of San Juan d'Ulua. These plans Mr. B. was pleased to term *most* amiable plans, thus dealing most amiable thrusts at General Taylor, General Scott, Mr. Calhoun, and all projectors beside himself. He further informed the Senate, that one part of the plan contemplated a diplomatic mission of gentlemen from all sections, strong enough to hold out the olive branch. The following paragraph is instructive. It shows clearly enough the "bad box" in which Mr. Polk has got himself:

"I counted much on the efficacy of the diplomatic part of this plan; for great errors prevail in Mexico with regard to our designs and feelings towards them, and which nothing but an authentic mission could remove. The war party is incessant in its calumnies against us, artfully contrived to operate on every class of the people, and to render peace impossible. It has a falsehood for every class. To the religious orders the war is represented as a war of religion—the Protestant against the Catholic—and a war of sacrilege—the spoliation of the churches. To the creole Spaniards and the Indians of mixed blood, they present it as a war of races—the Anglo-Saxon against the Spanish-American—and the subjugation of the latter intended. To the unmixed Indian race, (nearly the one-half of the whole population, and the sole resource of the army for its rank and file,) it is presented as a war of extinction, or of slavery—their race to be extirpated, like so many tribes in our North America; or to be carried into slavery to work the fields of their masters, like the slaves brought from Africa. And, to all, it is presented as a war of ambition and of conquest, in which there is no peace for Mexico but in the degradation of her citizens and the loss of her independence. A mission, such as I proposed, would authentically contradict all these calumnies, and show the deceived people of Mexico that just and honorable peace is all that we want; and that, far from wishing her degradation, both policy and interest unite in making us wish to see her prosperous, happy, and independent. She is a republic—our neighbor—who did us the honor to copy our form of government, and had a great commerce with us. The injuries of which we complain were the work of a few, while the great majority of the people, who have done us no harm, are willing to do us justice, and reciprocate the wish for that close connection, political and commercial, between the two republics, which is necessary to their own prosperity, to the stability of the republican system in all the Spanish American States, and to the complete independence of the New World from the Old.

The Treasury note and loan bill, after some discussion, was taken up, a proposition to postpone it one day having been lost by the casting vote of the Vice President. A long debate then followed, until the Senate adjourned, leaving the bill undisposed of.

In the House, Mr. RATHBUN rose to a question of privilege. He stated that two calls had been made by the House, long since, upon the Secretary of the Treasury, for information. One had been answered—the other and more important one was still unanswered: and he (Mr. R.) had been informed that no answer would be given. He now gave notice that, if the reply were not speedily furnished, he would call upon the House to vindicate its own dignity and rights.

Mr. BAYLY, of Virginia, obtained leave to explain. He had called upon the Secretary on some business, and was informed by him that his clerical force was not sufficient to answer the numerous calls of the House. He referred to the call (mentioned by the gentleman from New York) as imposing a very heavy burden; and he (Mr. B.) had advised him not to respond to it. [Truly, this is a most cheering declaration: a member of the House advising the Secretary of the Treasury not to give the information required by that body! The Secretary, it seems, concluded it was safer to comply with the will of the House than to take Mr. Bayly's advice.] He said he was collecting the necessary information as fast as he could.

Mr. SCHENCK moved further to suspend the special order, to enable him to offer a series of resolutions, which were read. They propose to direct the President to withdraw the armies of the United States in Mexico to this side of the Rio Grande; to take possession of all the ports of Mexico, and blockade her whole coast, collecting duties, &c., until Mexico shall consent to peace; and to reduce the army immediately to its original standard. A point of order being raised, he withdrew his resolutions, and gave notice that to-morrow he would ask leave to introduce them.

Mr. DAVIS made an attempt to introduce a resolution appointing a committee to inquire whether the Secretary of the Treasury had refused to comply with a call of the House.

The Speaker decided that the resolution was out of order.

Some discussion followed, but the decision of the Chair was sustained. The majority, we presume, will take care to advise the Secretary to answer promptly. It will hardly do for that officer to trifle with the patience of the House.

The bill to increase the pay of the army was then discussed in Committee of the Whole; after which, the Committee rose, and, amid great confusion and noise, numerous bills, memorials, and resolutions, were presented.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26.

The Senate was occupied in considering the Treasury note and loan bill. It was, at last, ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to increase the pay of the army. The discussion was a dull one, and, at two o'clock, was closed, when the bill was reported to the House. Numerous amendments were moved, but, before the House had done acting upon them, an adjournment was moved and carried.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27.

The bill to increase the pay of the army being still under consideration, members proceeded to offer various amendments, nearly all of which were rejected, answering no other purpose than to consume time. The bill was finally passed.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing the passage of the Treasury note bill, with an amendment, prohibiting the hypothecation of the Treasury notes below par. The House refused to concur in the amendment.

Mr. SCHENCK obtained leave to offer his resolutions, for withdrawing the armies of the United States this to side of the Rio Grande. A scene of inimitable confusion ensued. The majority determined to prevent all discussion, and by the previous question to bring the House directly to a vote on the resolutions. The eagerness to catch the member from Ohio in a trap was so great, that the whole House was in an uproar. The Speaker again and again called to order, and refused to entertain any motion till the members were seated. Amid the confusion, two motions had been made; one, by Mr. Schenck, that the resolutions be referred to the Committee of the Whole; the other, by a member from Indiana, for the previous question. While in the act of dividing on this question, Mr. Schenck said he would withdraw his resolutions. Objection was made, but the Speaker decided that he had the right, inasmuch as no action had yet been taken on the resolutions. The decision dissatisfied his party, many of whom manifested symptoms of extreme irritation, and an appeal was taken. The result was, the decision of the Chair was sustained—yeas 92, nays 87.

A motion was then made, that the rules be suspended to enable Mr. S. to present his resolutions; but it failed, yeas 28, nays 152.

Throughout all this transaction, we could not but admire the independence and impartiality of the Speaker, the clearness and promptness with which he announced his decisions, and the energy with which he enforced them. No man, unless gifted with more than ordinary self-possession and decision of character, could have maintained his balance in such a conflict.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the naval appropriation bill.

Mr. ROCKWELL, of Connecticut, moved that the spirit ration, now allowed, be abolished, and addressed the Committee on that motion.

SEVENTEEN LIVES LOST—SEVERAL FLAT-BOATS WRECKED.

We take the following from the Cincinnati Times:

The following memorandum from the log of the Ben Franklin, No. 7, arrived this morning from New Orleans, is from the books of the Merchants' Exchange:

"Left New Orleans on Monday night, the 11th instant, at 10 o'clock. Boats in port for Cincinnati, Jamestown, John Hancock. Lost thirty hours in the Mississippi, saving a flatboat, which we found about six miles below Helena, at the head of Montgomery bar, floating, sunk to the roof, with five men on board; the boat belonging to Paterson, of Cincinnati, W. H. Marandy, master, and loaded with flour, whiskey, and oats. The Ben Franklin, No. 7, towed the boat to shore, and succeeded in saving the cargo in a damaged condition. Another boat was lost one mile above, same night, name and destination unknown.

"We also took in our passage the crews of four different boats that were lost in the late storm, who informed us that there were many more lost between Memphis and Plum Point. Mr. Charles Smith, who came passenger with us from Raleigh, informs us that there were two coal boats sunk at the mouth of the Wabash, the crews of which, thirteen in number, were all lost, except one man, by freezing and drowning. Some succeeded in reaching the timber on the island, but it being overflowed, they hung on to the trees until they froze and dropped in the river. Five miles above, another boat with five men was lost, with all on board. The steamboat Louisville ran over a flatboat at Enterprise, and sunk her instantly. A great deal of ice was running out of the Wabash, and also out of the Upper Mississippi at Cairo."

GREAT INDIAN BATTLE.

A letter from a gentleman at Council Bluffs, dated on the 17th December, to his correspondent at St. Louis, states that, on the previous day, a band of the Omahas were met by a band of the Sioux, in the neighborhood of the Bluffs; that a battle ensued between them, and that the Sioux killed sixty of the Omahas before the conflict terminated. The following particulars we find in a letter to the St. Louis Republican:

"It was a cold-blooded butchery of women and children, in the absence of all the warriors of the village. On the night of the 12th and 13th, the letter states, a war party of Yancton Sioux Indians defeated and destroyed fourteen families of the Omaha tribe of Indians, located at the time at Wood's Bluffs, situated about sixty miles from this place, (Belloview.) The men and warriors of the Omahas had left the camp on a hunt; and the Sioux, soon after they reached the camp, discovered that they had only women and children to contend with. The slaughter was terrible; seventy-three were killed, and nineteen mortally wounded. Two men made their escape, one of them named Joseph Lafleche, a trader in the employ of Mr. Peter Sarpy, and at the time in charge of a stock of goods.

"He ran from the scene of blood barefooted, and arrived at Belleview with both feet frozen. Mr. Sarpy and Major Miller, the present agent, despatched a party of men to ascertain the facts, and they confirmed, on their return, the report of Lafleche. They also reported that five of the Sioux Indians had been killed, no doubt stabbed by the Omaha squaws. Going twenty miles further than the ground of the massacre, they found the place where the goods of the trader had been divided among the robbers."

IMPORTANT TO BRITISH SLAVEHOLDERS.—There are plenty of British subjects in different countries who hold slaves. They can expect no favor from Lord Palmerston. When in power before, as Foreign Secretary, he issued several orders against British consuls and other public servants holding slaves. It seems he has now taken a step further, and cast the estates of all British subjects who die in the possession of slave property out of the protection and cognizance of the Government of their country. Terrible retribution! The following notice appears in a late Southern paper:

"*Notice to British Subjects.*—The undersigned has received instructions to publish, for the information of all British subjects, that Her Majesty's Government have come to the determination of prohibiting all British functionaries residing in slaveholding countries from administering to the estates of deceased persons, in cases in which slaves form part of the property of the deceased.

"CHARLES DUNKIN WAKE,

"*H. B. M. Consul for South and North Carolina.*"

Convention of Christ's Messengers for the New Era of Universal Peace on Earth.

The last two years of my travelling, in many of the United States and in Canada, I spoke in public lectures and in private conversations, that, as soon as testimony would be collected which we needed from different parties, to show the points about which mankind are divided to their own injury, in such a light as their union and peace require, a convention must be appointed to prepare what is suitable, that truth concerning these points might prevail against deception and delusion. And we got a large collection of such testimony, and appointed for this convention the Wesleyan meeting-house at Cortsville, near Selma post office, in Clark county, Ohio, because this is a quiet place, frequented by reformers, and people are favorable to our message of peace; and most of the farmers to whom I have applied, are willing to take in strangers, who will meet with us at Cortsville, which place is also called Greenplain by the Society of Friends, whose one of the three meeting-houses there is known by this name. Cortsville is in a distance of ten miles from Springfield and thirteen miles from Xenia. Those who will come from Cincinnati, in cars, to Xenia, might come from thence on the turnpike to Selma.

This convention will commence April 15, 1847, and continue about two or three weeks. Those are invited to come who are for free discussion, desirous to know truth, and willing to receive any doctrine, as soon as it will be shown as true by sufficient evidences, although contrary to their former opinions, and who are also able and ready to travel immediately after the convention, as messengers, or to prepare others to be such messengers, or who own a considerable property, and are willing to apply it for introducing the new era, after it will be shown in the convention how they can do this with the greatest advantage for themselves and for other people.

ANDREW B. SMOLNICKAR,

Formerly Catholic Priest and Professor of Divinity.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICES.

☞ We are forwarding receipts to those subscribers who have paid as fast as we can, but shall not be able to furnish them to all this week.

☞ We desire to call attention to the notice which asks correspondents, in all cases, when names are sent, to give the *county*, as well as post office and State. One correspondent writes, "It is of no consequence to give the name of the county." It is of consequence to us, as we cannot enter the names of subscribers till we ascertain the county. Let every name be distinctly written.

☞ Orders are coming in daily for papers without the pay. No paper will be sent except the pay accompany the order. *Funds may be sent at our risk, by mail, taking care to have the letter put in an envelope, and well sealed*, directed, post paid, to

L. P. NOBLE, *Publisher*.

CANCERS CURED.—*Roots Extracted without the Knife.* R. S. NEWTON, M. D., performs all operations upon Cancers, Schirrus Breasts, Indurated Tumors, Scrofula, or Ulcers, with his new discovered Remedy, which has proved to be one of the greatest discoveries of the age, and has proved itself to possess medical properties unequalled by any medicine now used or ever known by the medical profession. His method of treatment is new, safe, and peculiar, and has given him a reputation for radically curing the above diseases not equalled by any other regularly educated physician living, without the knife, as can be seen by references.

In all cases, the patient must visit me in Cincinnati, Ohio, and be under my immediate care. All communications must be addressed to Cincinnati, post paid.

CERTIFICATE.

We would just say to the afflicted, that we have been the subjects of Cancer, and pronounced incurable by some of the most eminent physicians and professors of the day, and have been radically cured by Dr. N.'s new remedies within the last five years.

NANCY GREEN, New Lisbon, O.
E. F. HARMON, Kanawha, Va.
HANNAH HEPHNER, New Lisbon, O.
JOHN LANSLEY, McConnellsville, O.
JOHN N. KERR, Gallipolis, O.
MARY STEEL, Harrisonburg, Va.

Some hundred names could be given, if called for, of those who have been cured within a few years.

REFERENCES.

Darius Davenport and Rev. W. P. Strickland, Cincinnati; W. H. Brisbane, M. D., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. W. McGuire, Jackson, Missouri; Rev. E. M. Boring, Athens, Ohio; Hon. S. F. Vinton, Gallipolis, Ohio.

Office on Sixth street, between Main and Walnut streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. Jan. 28.—6m

MEDICAL INSTITUTE OF CINCINNATI—*Session of* 1847.—The Course of Lectures in this Institution for the session of 1847 will commence in the Cincinnati College on MONDAY, the first day of March, and will continue four months.

The following constitute the Board of Lecturers:

Jesse P. Judkins, M. D.—Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Charles Woodward, M. D.—Obstetrics and Diseases of Women.
John A. Warder, M. D.—Medical Botany and Toxicology.
Elijah Kendrick, M. D.—Surgery.
John L. Vattier, M. D.—Theory and Practice of Medicine.
George Mendenhall, M. D.—Diseases of the Skin and General Pathology.
Charles H. Raymond, M. D.—Medical Chemistry.
George Stewart, M. D.—Hygeian, and Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

Each Lecturer will deliver two Lectures a week.

The fees for the entire course will be twenty-five dollars.

For further particulars, see Circulars, or address the Secretary.

J. D. JUDKINS, M. D., President.
Jan. 28.—3t GEO. MENDENHALL, Secretary.

WILLIAM B. JARVIS, Jun., *Attorney and Counsellor at Law*, Columbus, Ohio. Office two doors north of American Hotel.

Business connected with the profession, of all kinds, punctually attended to. Jan. 28.

SPENCER & NORTH, *Attorneys and Counsellors at Law*, Syracuse, New York.

Office, Standard Buildings. ISRAEL S. SPENCER.
Jan. 28.—tf JOHN W. NORTH.

FOREIGN PERIODICALS.—
REPUBLICATION OF
THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW,
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW,
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW,
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, and
BLACKWOOD'S EDINB'GH MAGAZINE.

The above Periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals—*Blackwood's Magazine* being an exact fac-simile of the Edinburgh edition.

The widespread fame of these splendid Periodicals renders it needless to say much in their praise. As literary organs, they stand far in advance of any works of a similar stamp now published, while the political complexion of each is marked by a dignity, candor, and forbearance, not often found in works of a party character.

They embrace the views of the three great parties in England—Whig, Tory, and Radical. "Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory, the "Edinburgh Review" Whig, and the "Westminster" Radical. The "North British" is of a more religious cast, being under the editorial supervision of the Rev. Dr. Chalmers, Edinburgh, and Sir David Brewster, and representing more particularly the Free Church movement in Scotland.

The prices of the *Reprints* are less than one-third of those of the foreign copies, and, while they are equally well got up, they afford all that advantage to the *American* over the *English* reader.

TERMS.

PAYMENT TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

For any one of the four Reviews,	$3.00	per annum.
For any two of the Reviews,	5.00	do.
For any three of the Reviews,	7.00	do.
For all four of the Reviews,	8.00	do.
For Blackwood's Magazine,	3.00	do.
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10.00	do.

CLUBBING.

Four copies of all or any of the above works will be sent to one address, on payment of the regular subscription for three, the fourth copy being gratis.

☞ Remittances and communications must be made in all cases without expense to the publishers. The former may always be done through a postmaster, by handing him the amount to be remitted, taking his receipt, and forwarding the receipt by mail, post paid; or the money may be enclosed in a letter, postpaid, directed to the publishers.

N. B. The postage on all these Periodicals is reduced by the late post-office law to about *one-third the former rates*, making a very important saving in the expense to mail subscribers.

In most of the large Cities and Towns lying on the principal railroad and steamboat routes in the United States, these periodicals will be delivered FREE OF POSTAGE.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
Jan. 7.—6m 112 Fulton street, New York.

☞ Will the papers friendly to freedom please give the following advertisement an insertion, and oblige

BELA MARSH.

UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF SLAVERY, *by Lysander Spooner*; published by BELA MARSH, and for sale at 25 Cornhill, Boston, and at the ANTI-SLAVERY DEPOSITORY, No. 5 Spruce street, New York. Price 25 cents. Postage on the book for any distance is but 6 cents. A person remitting $1, post paid, can have four copies sent by mail. A liberal discount will be made to booksellers and agents who buy to sell again.

☞ Will the publishers of Anti-Slavery papers please to keep a supply on hand for sale?

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Mr. Garrison, disagreeing to its conclusions on the ground that the words of the Constitution do not fully express the intentions of its authors, yet says: "His logic may be faultless, as a merely logical effort. We admit Mr. Spooner's reasoning to be ingenious—perhaps, as an effort of logic, unanswerable. It impresses us as the production of a mind equally honest and acute. Its ability, and the importance of the subject on which it treats, will doubtless secure for it a wide circulation and a careful perusal."

Mr. Joshua Leavitt says: "It is unanswerable. There will never be an honest attempt to answer it. Neither priest nor politician, lawyer nor judge, will ever dare undertake to sunder that iron-linked chain of argument which runs straight through the book, from beginning to end."

Mr. Gerrit Smith, in a letter to the Liberty Press, (Utica,) says: "It is admirable. I warmly commend it to you and your readers. High as were my opinions of his ability, they are higher now that I have read his argument in favor of his position that there is no legal or constitutional slavery in this nation."

Mr. N. P. Rogers, agreeing with some of its positions, and disagreeing with others, says: "It is a splendid essay. If the talent laid out in it were laid out at the bar, it would make the author distinguished and rich. This essay should give the author a name at the Boston bar. It will at the bar of posterity."

Samuel E. Sewall, Esq., says: "It merits general attention, not merely from the importance of the subject, but from the masterly manner in which it is handled. It every where overflows with thought. We regard it as a grand arsenal of legal weapons, to be used in the great contest between Liberty and Slavery. I hope it will receive the widest circulation."

J. Fulton, jun., (Penn.,) says: "Now that I have read it, I feel bound to say that it is the most clear and luminous production that I have ever read on the subject. It begins without a line of preface, and ends without a word of apology. It is a solid mass of the most brilliant argument, unbroken, as it seems to me, by a single flaw, and treads down as dust every thing which has preceded it on that subject. Let every friend of the slave read the work without delay. I believe it is destined to give a new phase to our struggle."

Richard Hildreth, Esq., says: "No one can deny to the present work the merit of great ability and great learning. If any one wishes to see this argument handled in a masterly manner, with great clearness and plainness, and an array of constitutional learning, which, in the hands of most lawyers, would have expanded into at least three royal octavos, we commend them to Mr. Spooner's modest pamphlet of one hundred and fifty-six pages."

Elihu Burritt says: "It evinces a depth of legal erudition which would do honor to the first jurist of the age."

The True American (Cortland county, New York) says: "It is an imperishable and triumphant work—a law argument that would add to the fame of the most famed jurist, living or dead."

The Bangor Gazette says: "It is indeed a masterly argument. No one, unprejudiced, who has supposed that that instrument (the Constitution) contained guarantees of slavery, or who has had doubts upon the point, can rise from the perusal without feeling relieved from the supposition that our great national charter is one of slavery, and not of freedom. And no lawyer can read it without admiring, besides its other great excellences, the clearness of its style and its logical precision."

The Hampshire Herald (Northampton) says: "It is worthy of the most gifted intellect in the country."

The Worcester County Gazette says: "Mr. Spooner, we think, has clearly shown that it (slavery) has no constitutional foundation."

The Liberty Press (Utica) says: "The author labors to show, and does show, that slavery in this country is unconstitutional, and unsustained by law, either State or Federal."

The Granite Freeman says: "We wish every voter in the Union could have the opportunity of reading this magnificent argument. We should hear no more, after that, of the 'compromises of the Constitution,' as an argument to close the lips and palsy the hands of those who abhor slavery, and labor for its removal."

The Charter Oak says: "Of its rare merit as a controversial argument it is superfluous to speak. It may, in fact, be regarded as unanswerable; and we are persuaded that its general circulation would give a new aspect to the anti-slavery cause, by exploding the popular but mistaken notion that slavery is somehow entrenched behind the Constitution."

The Albany Patriot says: "This effort of Mr. Spooner is a remarkable one in many respects. It is unrivalled in the simplicity, clearness, and force of style with which it is executed. The argument is original, steel-ribbed, and triumphant. It bears down all opposition. Pettifogging, black-letter dullness and pedantry, special pleading and demagogism, all retire before it. If every lawyer in the country could have it put into his hands, and be induced to study it as he does his brief, it would alone overthrow slavery. There is moral firmness enough in it for that purpose."

The Chronotype calls it "one of the most magnificent constitutional arguments ever produced in any country. It needs such a work as Mr. Spooner's on constitutional law to make the Constitution of the least value to us as a shield of rights."

The Liberty Gazette (Burlington, Vermont) says: "This work cannot be too highly praised or too extensively circulated. Its reasoning is conclusive; and no one can read it without being convinced that the Constitution, instead of being the friend and protector of slavery, is a purely anti-slavery document."

The Indiana Freeman says: "Every Abolitionist should have this admirable work, and keep it in constant circulation among his neighbors."

The Worcester Ægis says: "This work is one of the ablest, perhaps *the* ablest review of all the arguments *pro* and *con*, upon the subject of slavery, that has yet emanated from the American press. No one who feels the least interest whatever in this great question should fail to possess himself of a copy."

Jan. 7.

MR. OWEN'S MEMORIAL.

Memorial of Robert Owen to the Senate of the United States, in relation to his mode of improving the condition of mankind; presented to the Senate the 20th instant, by Mr. Mangum, and referred to the joint Committee on the Library of Congress.

SENATORS: Your memorialist has a communication to make, of the deepest interest to the nation, whose destinies are, to a great extent, in your hands.

You may be instrumental in conferring upon all of the human race a greater benefit than any one has ever yet received.

The discovery of this universal and permanent good to our species has resulted from a close and patient attention to certain facts which constitute the basis of a new science—the science of society.

Incomprehensible as this discovery must, before explanation, appear, yet it is no more impracticable than the new electric communication, which, utterly incredible as it was a few years ago, every intelligent person knows, with absolute certainty, may be made to convey intelligence around the earth in less than a second.

To make the applicability of the new principles of society equally evident to the world, all that is requisite is a full investigation of the subject, by experienced practical men, possessing by their position an influence over the public mind.

The Constitution of these United States having been based on principles intended to secure freedom, and, as far as practicable, happiness to all, and the Senate being the highest deliberative authority within the Constitution, it is naturally looked to as possessing the greatest amount of congregated knowledge and practical wisdom.

Your memorialist, therefore, applies to this assembly to adopt such measures as it may deem the most efficient have the discovery referred to thoroughly investigated, in order that, if found to possess the importance stated, it may be recommended for general adoption; so that ignorance, poverty, oppression, disunion, and crime, which now everywhere afflict society, shall be made to terminate.

The means for effecting this change everywhere exist. This truth your memorialist holds himself ready to demonstrate, by showing how each citizen may be well educated from birth; well occupied through life; well governed through his own aid; well placed from infancy to death. Thus may crime be rendered impossible, and punishments unnecessary. Thus, by means of arrangements composed solely of *superior circumstances*, may all be imbued with one heart and one mind to promote each other's happiness; while the most varied and extensive knowledge and wisdom of conduct will be the characteristic of the whole population.

Under the new arrangements, thus perfectly practicable, mechanism and chemistry will be gradually made more and more the slaves and servants of mankind, capable, with but little aid from human direction, to supply for all a superfluity of the choicest wealth.

All this, with benefits yet undreamed of, can, at this very day, with the proper application of the powers now possessed by society, be obtained with less than one-fourth the labor and expense now wasted in carrying on the present irrational mode of conducting human affairs, with its endless complication of destitution, crime, punishment, and misery.

By this use of the power of society, it would put into full daily practice the principles, as yet little understood, of the Declaration of Independence, to which the human race are so deeply indebted.

ROBERT OWEN.

WASHINGTON CITY, *January* 1, 1847.

A Federative Democratic Government for the Human Race, composed of Town Unions, based, for the first time, on the unchanging Laws of God respecting Humanity, applicable, with slight modifications, to every Country and Clime, and calculated, by its unerring Truth, and consistency with those Laws, to make the Savage civilized, and the Civilized rational in thought and conduct.

PREAMBLE TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The Laws of God on which this Government is founded are but three, to wit:

1. That all men are created with the general qualities of humanity, and each one with *his own individual compound of them*, given to him independently of his will, control, or knowledge.

2. That the *opinions* of each one, at every moment of his existence, are forced upon him, irrespective of his will, by the strongest impressions made upon his mind.

3. That the feelings of each one, at every moment of his existence, are necessary results of his character at that moment, which character depends jointly on the organization given to him at birth, and the influences excited upon it by the circumstances in which he has been and is then placed.

Those truths, wisely applied to practice, are capable of producing a terrestrial paradise; for they will establish union, knowledge, charity, virtue, and love, and saturate the world with wealth in every desirable form.

The practice required, in conformity with these Laws of Nature, is to combine *a new arrangement of superior external objects*, which shall supersede the inferior, inconsistent, vicious, and crime-producing circumstances which have of necessity arisen, and must forever continue to arise, in the existing state of society, based as it is on false principles only.

It will be for the permanent happiness of all, that all men, from birth, should have equal rights. But, to have equal rights, they must have equal education, and be placed in equal condition. By this just practice, *all* will be secured in a much higher degree of happiness than *any one* can ever obtain under the system of falsehood and injustice hitherto alone practised unwittingly among all of the human race.

GENERAL CONSTITUTION OF EQUAL RIGHTS.

SECTION FIRST.

New Constitution of superior circumstances, to provide for and educate the population, on principles of a just equality.

1. Every one shall be regularly provided, through life, with the best of every thing for human nature, by public arrangements, within a *federative Union*, composed of superior circumstances only; which arrangements shall be calculated to give the best known direction to the physical, mental, and moral powers of every individual.

2. All shall be educated, from infancy to maturity, physically, mentally, morally, and practically, in the best manner known at the time, for forming the most superior man or woman.

3. *All* shall pass through the same *general* routine of education, domestic teaching, and employment.

4. *All* children, from their birth, shall be under the especial care of the Union in which they are born, their parents having free access to them at all times.

5. *All* children in each Town Union shall be trained and educated together as children of one family; and shall be early taught, as the most valuable of all attainments, an accurate knowledge of their own nature, and of the general laws which govern humanity.

6. *Every* individual shall be trained from birth to speak the truth only, that is, his own belief at the time, on all occasions, and be placed under such rational circumstances that he shall never feel a motive to utter a falsehood, by word, look, or action.

7. Both sexes shall have equal rights, education, privileges, and personal liberty. Marriages will arise, at the proper period of life, from the sympathies of congenial characters, well known to each other, and uninfluenced by any artificial distinctions.

SECTION SECOND.

New and superior general arrangements for the population.

8. In the Federative Town Unions, so soon as the members, by proper training from infancy, shall have acquired rational characters, and been confirmed in superior habits, there shall be no unnecessary private property, the cause now of so much crime and evil; and there shall be no individual punishment or reward, now so cruelly and unjustly awarded.

9. Each Union shall be composed of men, women, and children, in usual proportions, from about 500 as a minimum, to about 2,500 as a maximum; this being the best number to secure permanently the greatest number of advantages to each individual.

10. As these Unions increase in number, they shall be federatively united, for more or less extended objects and interests, in tens, hundreds, and thousands, or to an illimitable extent.

11. Each Town Union shall possess around it land sufficient to support, forever, the maximum number in the full enjoyment of an abundant supply of the necessaries and beneficent comforts of life.

12. The Town Unions shall each be so arranged as to give, as nearly as possible, all its members, classified according to age, the same advantages; and to afford the most easy communication with other Unions.

SECTION THIRD.

Superior circumstances to secure in practice liberty of mind or conscience.

13. Every one shall have equal and full liberty to express, in the spirit of charity and kindness, that which to him at the time appears to be true, this being the only possible foundation for the practice of truth, and of straight-forward open honesty.

14. No one shall have any other power than fair argument, over the opinions or belief of another.

15. No praise or blame, no merit or demerit, no reward or punishment, shall be awarded for any opinions or belief; because, whatever they may be, the individual is compelled, by the laws of his nature, to receive and entertain them until a stronger conviction shall be made on his mind.

16. Consequently all, of *every religious belief*, shall have equal right to express their opinions respecting the Great Creating Power of the Universe, and to worship that Power, under any name or form, in any manner agreeable to their consciences, while not interfering with the equal rights of others. Nor shall any one be injured in any manner whatever for expressing the convictions of his mind.

SECTION FOURTH.

Superior arrangements for the government of the Union.

17. Each Union shall be governed, in its *Home Department*, by a General Council, composed of all its members between the ages of thirty and forty; and in its External or Foreign Department, by a General Council, composed of all its members from forty to sixty years of age. Each department shall be under the immediate direction of a committee formed of members of the General Council, chosen by the latter in the manner they may determine.

18. After all the members of the Union shall have been rendered capable of taking their full share of the duties in the General Council, offices shall not be filled by elections, but by appointment, as hereinafter provided; elections being productive of endless evils.

19. All the members of thirty years of age, who shall have been trained from infancy in the Unions, shall be officially called upon to undertake their full share in the duties of management in the *Home Department*. At forty they shall be excused from those duties, and will be officially called upon to undertake the duties of the *External or Foreign Department*. At sixty they will be relieved from them.

20. The duties of the General Council of the *Home Department* shall be to govern all the circumstances within the boundaries of its Union; to organize its various departments of *production, distribution*, and *formation of character*, to remove all those circumstances which experience shall prove least favorable to happiness, and to replace them with the best that can be devised among themselves, or of which they can obtain a knowledge from other Unions or elsewhere. The duties of the General Council of the External or Foreign Department will be, to receive visiters or delegates from other Unions, to communicate with other similar Unions, to visit them and arrange with them the best means of forming roads and conveying surplus produce to each other, to travel, to give and receive information of inventions, improvements, and discoveries, and of every other kind of knowledge that can be useful; and also to assist in the establishment of new Unions, composed of the surplus population of the Unions, and to send delegates to the circle of Federative Town Unions to which their Union shall be attached.

21. The General Council, home and foreign, shall have full power of government in all things under their direction, as long as they shall act in unison with the three demonstrated Laws of God; which laws shall be their sole guidance on all occasions.

22. All trained, educated, governed, and placed, in conformity with the laws of their nature, must, of necessity, at all times, think and act rationally, except they shall become physically, intellectually, or morally diseased; in which case, the Council shall remove them into the hospital for bodily, mental, or moral invalids; where they shall remain, confined or otherwise, as the case may require, until they shall be recovered by the mildest treatment that can effect a cure.

23. Each Council, whenever it shall be necessary, shall call to its aid the practical abilities and advice of any of the members not in the Council.

SECTION FIFTH.

Superior arrangements for the adjustment of differences.

24. If the General Council should ever attempt (which is scarcely possible) to contravene the three fundamental laws previously explained, the *Elders*, who have passed the Councils, shall call a general meeting, to be composed of themselves and of all the members of the Union between sixteen and thirty years of age, who have been trained from infancy within it. This meeting shall calmly and patiently investigate the conduct of the General Council; and if a majority of the Juniors and a majority of the Elders shall determine that they have acted, or attempted to act, in opposition to these laws, the General Government shall devolve upon the members of the Union who have passed the Councils, and are above sixty years of age, united with those who have not entered the Councils, and are between twenty and thirty years of age. It is scarcely possible to conceive that this clause will ever be required; but, if required, it can only be of temporary application, and not to extend beyond six years, before the Government shall return into its former state.

25. All other differences, of every description, if, indeed, it be possible for any to exist in these unions of knowledge, charity, and love, shall be immediately determined and amicably adjusted between the parties, by a final decision of a majority of the three Elders who have last passed the Council of the Foreign Department.

SECTION SIXTH.

Annual review of the government and adjustment of all differences.

26. To *prevent* injurious differences of opinions or feelings arising among the adult members of the Union, and to maintain permanently all the laws of God in full purity, a meeting shall be held annually in each Union on the first day of the year, at ten o'clock in the morning, composed of the Elders who have *passed* the Councils, and of those who have been trained from birth within the Union, above eighteen years of age, who have not entered the Councils, to hear read an official written report, prepared by the Councils, and presented from them by the senior member of each Council, containing a correct narrative of their respective proceedings for the past year. After the reports shall have been read, the meeting shall well consider them, and when it shall come to a general understanding respecting them, a committee of the three Junior Elders, and of the two Senior Juniors, shall draw up *their* report upon the reports of the Councils, and state especially whether or not the laws of God have been maintained during the past year in all their purity in practice. And they shall also state, in the genuine spirit of truth and charity, their opinion upon any measure which to them may appear in any manner to contravene those all-wise and unchanging laws. These reports to be registered, preserved, and printed, for the use of the members, and to be sent to other Unions.

27. All differences, if indeed it be possible for any to exist in these Unions, shall be amicably adjusted between the parties by the decision of a majority of the three members who have last passed the General Council of the Foreign Department.

Mode of introducing the new Constitution to supersede the old.

28. That the present Constitution of the United States, with any alterations and additions which may be made by Conventions and accepted by the people, shall govern the States while the Unions shall be in progress; and the new Constitution shall commence and be in force in each Union when complete and in full action.

29. That the old Constitution shall cease and die its natural death as these scientific, federative, self-supporting, self-employing, self-educating, and self-governing Unions increase and become themselves independent federative States, subject only to the general laws of *federation*.

30. That the occupiers of these Unions shall be at first citizens upon lease to the State Government, and who shall engage to conduct their Union in perfect accordance with the laws of the new Constitution and the Declaration of Independence, and to pay, from and after the first year of occupation, a rent or interest, half-yearly, at the rate of — per cent. per annum; and, after the termination of two years, an additional per centage annually, to redeem the capital in — years.

31. That, until the interest shall be paid and the capital shall be redeemed, the Unions shall be under the inspection of two or three commissioners appointed by the State Government, and they shall annually report to the Government the progress and condition of each Union.

32. That when the interest and capital shall have been finally settled between any one Union and the State Government, that Union shall become itself a free federative State; governed by its own population, without control from any other authority except the general federative laws which may be mutually agreed upon between the confederated Unions. This confederation may extend in increasing circles of Unions until, as they no doubt will extend to the whole of this western hemisphere, each Union having full sovereignty within its own boundaries, yet indissolubly united with the surrounding Unions by the all-efficient laws of God.

33. That the State governs the Unions parentally, and that the Unions govern their respective populations parentally, as one family, on the principle that a pure democratic government will be impartial to all the governed, and be equally interested in the well-doing and happiness of each, insuring equal education, occupation, and condition, according to age and capacity, to all.

34. That the land shall be held in perpetuity by the State, and the Unions possess in perpetuity the use of it within their own boundaries, on paying ——— contributions for the support of the State Government, in lieu of all other taxes.

35. The public lands in the United States shall be invested in the State forever, and that the Unions be first established on these lands, or upon such land as the present owners may desire to give and relinquish for the benefit of the Unions, or the State may purchase.

36. That ten Unions constitute a federative County, one hundred Unions form a federative State, and —— States a General Federative Government.

37. That the Council of the federative Counties be composed of the three oldest members of the External Council of each of the ten Unions forming the County federation; and the oldest member shall preside. The County Delegates to assemble for business the first week in each quarter, and to continue until its business shall be finished.

38. That the Federated State Council shall consist of the oldest member from each of the federated Counties, the oldest to preside; that this State Union shall be held once each year, for the transaction of business, and continue until it shall be completed.

39. That the executive shall be formed of the seven oldest members of the State Union, in the first instance, the oldest member retiring each year, and his place filled annually by the oldest member of the State Federation.

40. That the Executive shall continue to reside at the seat of government, to attend to and direct the business of the Unions; but, as each one will be trained and educated to well-govern himself, there will be little to govern, either in County or State circles, especially as the interest of one will be at all times the interest of all.

Conclusions deduced from the foregoing facts and principles, considered in reference to the present excited, unsatisfactory, and irrational state of the so-called civilized world.

1. That the period for introducing a system of society, based on true principles, consistent and rational in its practices, which shall model the character of man from his birth, and govern the population of the earth in peace, unity, progressive improvement, and happiness, is near at hand; and that no human power can resist the change.

2. That the Governments of the world will soon be compelled, in their own defence, for their safety and happiness, to adopt this new system of superior external circumstances, to prevent their being involved in war, anarchy, and ruin.

3. That this change from false to true fundamental principles, and consequently from inferior to superior practices, will root up, from their lowest foundations, and utterly destroy, *the causes* which have hitherto continually produced the old vicious and miserable system of ignorance, poverty, disunion, competition, individual contests, and national wars, throughout the world; and will introduce, in place thereof, an entirely new system of society, in which competition, strife, wars, and all uncharitable feelings, will cease forever; and all will be trained solely to promote each other's happiness.

4. That this superior system, securing the well-being and happiness of all, can be best commenced by convincing Governments of the truth of the principles on which it is founded, and of the illimitable benefits which will necessarily emanate from it in practice, to themselves, their children, and to the population of the world. There must, however, for the commencement of this change in practice, be men and women picked out of society as it now is, who are deeply impressed with the truth and importance of the fundamental laws of humanity, and therefore, of necessity, imbued with universal spirits of charity, of friendship, love, and philanthropy. These men and women must be instructed in the best mode of applying these virtues to practice; they will, thus taught, have patience and perseverance, without limit, to overcome all the obstacles which the varied prejudices of latitude and longitude will, for a time, oppose to their progress; and, above all, they must be united, have full confidence in each other's integrity and singleness of purpose, and be directed by one heart and mind; and the first federative Union should be commenced chiefly with young children, and the younger the better.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Under the existing system of the world, based on false principles, and therefore opposed to nature or the unchanging Laws of God, almost all the circumstances formed by man around society are of an inferior, or injurious, or vicious character; but when a system of society, emanating from the Laws of God, and therefore in accordance with nature, all the circumstances under human control will be of necessity of a superior and virtuous character only.

It may be now asked of the leading statesmen of each of the most advanced nations, Is it wise to allow the world longer to be blindly governed by erroneous laws of men, of laws which continually produce crime and misery without limit, and to reject the Laws of God—of laws which will lead direct to wisdom, virtue, goodness, and happiness?

NOTE.—Under the existing religious, political, commercial, and domestic arrangements of Great Britain, two hundred and fifty individuals cannot be supported in comfort on a square mile of land of average quality; while under the system now proposed, with much less labor and capital than are now employed, five hundred may be immediately supported in abundance; and in a few years after the new arrangements shall have been matured, one thousand, fifteen hundred, and probably, without any additional new discoveries, two thousand individuals, may be supported on every square mile of an original average quality of soil. Such is the difference between a system based on the unchanging Laws of God and one founded on erroneous and therefore ever-changing laws of men.

ROBERT OWEN.

WASHINGTON, *Jan.* 16, 1847.

INQUIRY INTO THE CAUSES WHICH HAVE RETARDED THE ACCUMULATION OF WEALTH AND INCREASE OF POPULATION IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

BY A CAROLINIAN.

CHAPTER IV.

It follows, from the foregoing reasoning, which I humbly think incontrovertible, that property in slaves has nothing to do with production; for in every instance of the employment of slave labor, the capital must exceed the amount necessary where free labor is employed, by the value of the slaves. And hence all the wealth of individuals which has assumed that shape has added nothing to the resources of the State or nation. It adds nothing to the taxable value or productive energies of the country; and yet has not been accumulated without the same expense of capital and industry which are necessary in producing other species of wealth. The abolition of slavery, therefore, while it would be attended with much individual loss, if effected without compensation to the owner, would destroy none of the resources of the country. It would possess the same labor, and the same land and other materials to employ it—the same means and stronger motives—the hope of gain in a greater number. The tax which the slave bears as property, he would be equally able to pay in the character of a free citizen. The military strength of the country would be augmented, not simply by the number of slaves manumitted, but by that number together with the number of freemen which would now be necessary to hold the slaves in subjection. Slavery merely serves to appropriate the wages of labor—it distributes wealth, but cannot create it. This will be regarded as a strange peculiarity of slave property: that it is actively employed in productive pursuits, and yet yields nothing. The reason is this: It is the necessity which exists of appropriating the brute creation, and all inanimate substances, in order to render them productive, and the absence of that necessity with reference to human beings. The ox never voluntarily assumes the yoke, nor the horse the saddle—both require a master to give them any agency in the production of wealth—and the same is true of all inanimate substances. But man, as all experience proves, will labor more assiduously in the accumulation of wealth, under the incentive of interest, than at the bidding of a master—the hope of gain having a more salutary effect upon him than the fear of punishment.

Since property invested in slaves is unproductive and useless, as is apparent from the above reasoning, the direct effect of its admission into any State, is, consequently, to divert the energies of the people from its improvement. But slavery is not simply unproductive: it has a peculiarity which belongs to no other species of unproductive capital. It substitutes the place of free citizens, by supplying all the demands for labor; and yet the substitute, as I have demonstrated, requires several times more capital to furnish it than is necessary to obtain a supply of free labor. Thus, if the cotton planter of Alabama desires to extend his operations by the cultivation of an additional hundred acres, with ten additional laborers, (the same suppositions remaining,) he must first accumulate nine thousand dollars.

But if the farmer in Ohio of equal means should desire to extend his operations in equal degree, it would be necessary for him to accumulate only two thousand dollars for that end. Or if a citizen of New York should emigrate to Ohio with two thousand dollars, a number of laborers would thereby be induced to follow him, or he would add as much to the population and resources of the State, as would be added to those of Alabama by an emigrant from Virginia with a capital of nine thousand dollars. This, of course, supposes, as before remarked, that slave labor is exclusively employed in Alabama, and that the price of land is the same, ten dollars per acre, in the two States.

The slave population of Virginia, in 1840, amounted to within a fraction of four hundred and fifty thousand. They have been acquired, like other species of property, by the joint operation of industry and capital; and if the average value of the slaves be three hundred dollars each, the sum of their value will be one hundred and thirty-five millions of dollars. Had slavery never been admitted in Virginia, the wealth which at present exists in that shape would of course have assumed some other, and would now appear in the form of improved lands, better and more numerous houses, towns, and cities; more commerce and manufactures; and the place of the four hundred and fifty thousand slaves would have been supplied by nearly five times the number of free citizens, as I have demonstrated above. Such an addition to the present free population of Virginia would place her, in point of numbers, before any State in the Union. But if the immense amount of wealth in slave property which has been taken to the Southwest could be brought into the computation, the population of Virginia would at this time have exceeded that of her sister States in a degree proportionate to her superiority of numbers fifty years ago.

The monopoly which the Southern States have enjoyed, of supplying the market of the world with the important articles, cotton and tobacco, has had great effect in palliating the evils of slavery; or rather, it has introduced, sustained, and extended the system much further than could be done under other circumstances. This end has been seconded, likewise, by the vast extent of territory over which the institution has been extended. This circumstance has admitted of the abandonment of exhausted lands, which I will presently show it is impracticable to improve to any extent in a slaveholding country. The Southwestern States, in consequence of these favorable circumstances, have increased rapidly in population; but there is every reason to think that the prosperity of these States is doomed to be as short-lived as it has been rapid. There is no assignable cause why it should go beyond the point at which that of the older Southern States ceased, viz: the occupation of all the good lands. The census tables show that Virginia and the Carolinas increased rapidly in population up to the period of 1830, since which time there seems to be a tendency to retrograde, particularly in the eastern parts of those States, to which slavery is almost exclusively confined. Those who have the curiosity to examine the census tables minutely, will find that the slight increase in the population of Virginia, from 1830 to 1840, has been confined to the western part of the State, while there has been an actual diminution east of the mountains, and this in spite of the fact that the tobacco region is chiefly confined to the east. The same small tendency to increase in the western counties of North Carolina is observable, with a corresponding stagnation in the east. The number of white inhabitants of South Carolina exhibits no increase from 1830 to 1840—the blacks increased slightly. The result, common to the three States, is clearly traceable to the same origin, the occupation of all the lands in them adapted to the growth of tobacco, cotton, and rice.

The surplus labor arising from the natural increase above what is necessary for the cultivation of those lands, is taken to the Southwest, which accounts for the rapid increase of the new States. But the same circumstances will necessarily bring about the same redundancy in the supply of labor there, so soon as the lands adapted to cotton and sugar are occupied; and the same tendency to the deportation of the slaves will exist, so long as there are other new lands further west to place them on.

It might be supposed that the adaptation to the production of articles of prime marketable value, as tobacco, cotton, rice, &c., would hold out the greatest encouragement to the improvement of the soil; and that a State, Virginia, for instance, which had been engaged in the profitable cultivation of one of those articles for two centuries, would be in the highest condition of improvement. The case, however, is quite the contrary; most of the good lands in the eastern part of the State having been cleared and worn out, a large part of them having undergone that process two or three times. Perhaps the river bottoms may form an exception to this rule, as they are nourished by occasional inundations. That the lands are suffered to wear out, is not attributable to the indolence and bad husbandry of the people, as some imagine, but to the expensiveness of the process—the inadequacy of the means. Nearly all the people of Eastern Virginia are engaged in agriculture—there being scarcely a respectable town or village in that section of the State, excepting Richmond, Norfolk, and Petersburg; which places would hardly afford a market for the beef and butter of a dozen square miles. This sparsity of population, I have shown above, has resulted from the system of slavery, which absorbs the chief part of the accumulated wealth of the people, leaving but little for investment in the manufacturing arts, commerce, &c. Its effect is to dispense with the necessity of breeding beef cattle, there being no market to justify it, and consequently to cut off the principal source from which manure is obtained.* No one could afford to breed cattle merely for the sake of the manure; and experience, as well as the custom of the country, shows that beef will not be substituted for bacon in subsisting the slaves.

So trifling is the market for products of this kind, that they are almost wholly neglected wherever slavery abounds to a considerable extent; and even such markets as exist are badly supplied, at a high price. The consequence is, that living, in the towns of the Southern States, is greatly more expensive than is the case in the North, which accounts for the fact that the mechanic arts are found to languish in the slaveholding States. The mechanic is compelled to advance the price of his manufactures in proportion to his expensive living, which brings him in competition with the similar article admitted free of duty from the Northern States. It is thus that slavery at first opposes the introduction of the manufacturing arts, by turning the chief part of the wealth of the South into a different and unproductive channel, and then discourages their prosecution by the extra expense which attends them. Such of the mechanic arts as can only be exercised at the spot, or near where the manufacture is to be consumed, being exempt from Northern competition, are found in the highest degree profitable, whenever a demand exists. This is true of house-building, some kinds of smith's work, &c.

The census tables show that slavery exists to a very limited extent in the mountain regions of the Southern States, which are unsuited to tobacco and cotton; and the number of slaves in Kentucky and Tennessee is also disproportionately small, compared with the more Southern and Atlantic States. These States and parts of States contain the bulk of the white population of the South, and exhibit a slow, steady growth. The towns and villages in this region, though smaller and less prosperous than those of the free States, present an agreeable contrast to the squalid dilapidation which is everywhere visible upon the borders of the Atlantic. There is scarcely a respectable town in any part of the Southern States where slavery has long been the chief interest, excepting those engaged in the external trade, and these are retrograding in population, or making no advance deserving of mention; such is the case with Norfolk, Richmond and Petersburg, Charleston, Wilmington, (North Carolina,) and Savannah. The counties in the interior, wherever slavery exists to a considerable extent, are almost destitute of these evidences of civilization. But in those counties further back, where there are but few slaves, the villages are numerous, and present a lively appearance; and the manufacturing arts and agriculture are found to flourish in a ratio inversely to the amount of the slave property. Here but a small portion of the accumulated wealth of the people assumes the shape of slavery; and the consequence is, that the general face of the country presents some sings of improvement. But it is quite apparent that slavery, though existing but partially in this part of the country, has had great effect in retarding its improvement and population. This is manifest, by comparing it with the contiguous parts of the free States.

* See Smith's Wealth of Nations, vol. 1, page 182.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

From the American Messenger.

THE DAUGHTER OF JOHN KNOX.

Elizabeth, a daughter of John Knox, the distinguished reformer, appears to have possessed more of the spirit of her father than his other children; and her life, through a variety of the most trying vicissitudes, bears a strong resemblance to his. Her husband, Mr. Welch, was one of those patriotic clergymen who opposed the tyrannical and arbitrary measures with which King James endeavored to destroy the power and freedom of the Scottish church.

The King was so exasperated by certain lawful steps taken by Welch and five of his colleagues in opposition to himself, that he laid the question before the secret council; and when the clergymen declared that they could not consider the council as their competent judges, they were arraigned for high treason. Their trial at Linlithgow was carried so far, through the shameless influence of the court, that the sentence of death was pronounced upon them. But Madam Welch, who had followed her husband to his prison, not merely received the sentence as calmly as he himself, but invited the wives of the other five clergymen to unite with her in thanking God that he had given their husbands the strength and resolution to sacrifice themselves to the cause of their Lord and Master.

When the sentence of death was changed to that of exile, she followed her husband to France, where they resided for sixteen years. Here Mr. Welch applied himself with so much zeal to the acquisition of the language, that, after the lapse of fourteen weeks, he was able to preach in French, and was immediately chosen pastor of a Protestant congregation in Nerac, but was soon called from this place to St. Jean d'Angeli.

After the outbreak of war between Louis XIII and his Protestant subjects, this city was besieged by the King in person, and Mr. Welch, by his exhortations, not only incited the inhabitants to the boldest resistance, but was himself constantly to be seen upon the walls, where he united his efforts with those of the garrison for the defence of the city.

When, at length, a treaty was concluded, after which the King made his entry into the town, Mr. Welch returned to preach in his presence, and go through with the Protestant services; with which the King was so incensed that he sent the Duke d'Espernon, with a company of soldiers, into the church, to bring the preacher from his pulpit. At the entrance of the Duke into the house, Mr. Welch requested his hearers to give place to the Lord Marshal of France, and invited him to be seated and listen to God's word. The Duke, surprised by these words, and the tone in which they were uttered, accepted the seat offered him, and listened with serious attention to the entire discourse.

At the close of the services, he led the clergyman into the presence of the King, who asked him how he dared to preach, when it was a law recognised throughout the kingdom that the services of the reformed church should be held in no place where the Court resided. "O sire!" answered Mr. Welch, "if your Majesty knew what I preached, you would not only come yourself to hear me, but would wish all France to do so; for I preach not as those men you have been accustomed to hear. First, I preach that you can be saved only through the merits of Jesus Christ, and not through your own; and I am sure your conscience tells you that you will never merit Heaven through your good works. Next, I preach that, as you are King of France, no man should have power over you; but the ministers you are accustomed to hear subject you to the Pope of Rome, which I will never do." His Majesty, whom this reply had pleased, jokingly answered, "Very good; you shall be my minister!" and, addressing him as "father," assured him of his protection. Louis proved true to his word; for in 1621, when St. Jean d'Angeli was conquered by the King's military, he particularly commanded Lord de Vitri, one of his generals, to provide for the safety of Mr. Welch. This officer caused him and his family to be brought to Rochelle; after which, in the King's name, he provided him with the necessary means for continuing his journey.

As Mr. Welch found his health rapidly failing, and was told by his physicians that the air of his native land alone could restore him, he returned, in 1622, to visit England; but its reigning prince was too narrow-minded a man to treat him with the generosity of the French monarch. James feared the influence of a man in the last stages of consumption, and refused him permission to return to Scotland. Madam Welch, through the influence of a number of her mother's relations, obtained admission at Court, to intercede for her husband; when the following conversation took place, which will best show her spirit:

When she, in reply to the King's inquiry who her father was, spoke the name of Knox, James exclaimed, "Knox and Welch! the devil never made that match!" "Very like, sire," she drily replied, "for we never asked his advice." He wished particularly to know how many children her father left; and whether they were lads or lasses. At her reply, that but three children yet survived, and those were all lasses, he raised both hands, and exclaimed, "God be praised! for if there lived three sons of Knox, I could never enjoy my three kingdoms in peace!" When she again endeavored to obtain his permission for her husband to return to Scotland, and he, with his habitual rudeness, replied, "Give him his native air! give him the devil!" "Give that to your hungry courtiers!" said she, offended at his profaneness. But when he at length said that her husband might return to his native land, provided he would promise submission to the newly appointed bishop of the country, Madam Welch, quickly raising her apron towards him, retorted in the true spirit of her father, "With your leave, sire, rather would I receive his head in this apron."

Madam Welch died at Ayr, January, 1625.

THRILLING ACCOUNT OF A SHIPWRECK.

The subjoined thrilling account of the violent gale, recently encountered by the barque Hortensia, Capt. Jackson, of Baltimore, bound to Valparaiso, in which she was so greatly damaged as to be compelled to put into St. Thomas, where she was undergoing repairs at the last accounts, we find in the Union. It is dated St. Thomas, Dec. 15th, and was written by Col. William G. Morehead, our newly appointed consul to Valparaiso, who was a passenger:

"On Friday, the 20th of November, we left Cape Henry, in the barque Hortensia, bound for Valparaiso, with a fine breeze and with every prospect of a pleasant and rapid voyage. We made evident progress until Sunday evening, when black running clouds, hanging across the sky, and frightful gusts of wind, betokened the approach of a storm. The intervals between the squalls gradually became less frequent and more brief, a strong gale setting in from the northwest, when Capt. Jackson commenced reefing and furling sails, until nothing was left standing but double-reefed fore and main topsails. The storm continued to increase until it blew a hurricane, and it became dangerous to scud any longer. The heavy seas breaking over the stern of the vessel, threatened to carry away the upper cabin; accordingly, at 6 o'clock P. M. the ship was hove to under bare poles. In this position we lay nineteen hours, shipping an occasional sea; during all this time the storm was gathering new strength; the waves ran mountains high, and the wind hurled the spray above our yard-arms, until 'the dominion of the air and the dominion of the water' seemed each to have passed their limits, and to have become mingled into one. Torrents of rain were constantly descending; loud peals of thunder succeeded each other in rapid succession, accompanied by vivid lightning. There was no horizon. At one moment we saw a mountain wave on either side of us, and looking up between them, the black lowering clouds, which seemed to have settled down to within a short distance of their summit. The next instant we were mounting higher and higher upon the wave, until our vessel seemed poised upon its pinnacle, and then plunged headlong into the abyss below. It seemed impossible that any ship could live in such a sea. At 1 o'clock P. M. a heavy wave broke over the starboard bow, which threw the vessel on her beam ends. Our little barque lost her buoyancy, and while she lay in the trough of the sea, the waves, rising still higher, hung directly over us. The vessel would not right, and as the waves swept on, they broke over the decks with a force which threatened to sink her. Trembling in every timber, and lying helplessly on one side, our noble little vessel received the watery avalanche. An interval of fearful suspense succeeded, when the wave passed on, and the ship slowly struggled up into the air again. But she was no longer the trim coquettish looking craft which a few moments before so gallantly defied the storm. A few minutes had wrought fearful havoc. The barque still lay like a wounded bird upon her side, her bulwarks broken in, the jib-boom and flying jib-boom gone; the fore topmast stays, the bees of the bowsprit, the fore topgallant and royal stays, the cutwater, the figure head, and the forecastle scuttle, were carried away, so that every succeeding sea that swept the deck poured down into the forecastle and hold, filling the former with water. Nearly everything on deck, except the longboat and a few water casks, which were strongly lashed, was swept overboard. Our yard-arms almost touched the water on the lee side, and every sea completely buried the vessel fore and aft. All attempts to right her were in vain. There was but one resource; the fore and main rigging were successively cut away. Previous to this, the topgallant and royal masts, together with the mizen topmast, had been carried away. Scarcely was the rigging parted, before the masts fell over the side, broken off by the wind, as if they had been rotten reeds.

"The ship, now completely dismantled, slowly righted, and we felt that our danger was now less than before; yet we were in a shattered condition. The stem of the bow had been knocked on one side, and the bolts drawn out of their places. The fear then was, that she would part at the bow, and go down foremost. The pumps were tried, and seventeen inches water found in the hold. This was not so bad as we anticipated, and the pumps being kept going all night, we succeeded in keeping the ship free. We were now entirely at the mercy of the storm, and the prospect of our seeing the light of the morning was considered by every one on board as almost hopeless. Yet our noble vessel, though nearly all the time under water, from the constant succession of heavy seas breaking over her, lay to very well until the morning. At 8 A. M. on Tuesday, though the gale had greatly moderated, the captain attempted to bend the topgallant studding-sail forward on the main stay, to scud with it, but it was instantly split to pieces. Three other sails were bent successively in the same manner, and the fury of the gale was such that they were instantly carried away; we were therefore compelled to lie to until the next day, (Wednesday,) when we succeeded in rigging a temporary sail, and scudding for a few hours only before the wind. Towards night the wind increased until it blew a hurricane. The wind had shifted to W. S. W., and blew, if possible, more violently than ever. During all the night the storm raged fearfully, gathering strength as daylight approached. There seemed to be a fierce contention between the wind and the waves. The former, howling dismally around us, seemed fairly to shriek, 'for very madness,' as it *beat down* the seas which were endeavoring to heave their foaming crests high into the air. Each wave swept our deck fore and aft, and rapid flashes of lightning revealed the fury of the storm. That night seemed an age, but morning came at last, and as the day advanced we succeeded in rigging a jury mast, and hoisting a topgallant sail to a yard as a foresail. With this we succeeded till 4 P. M., when the storm again increasing, we were compelled to heave to. The next morning (Friday) the gale still continued to blow most furiously, accompanied with squalls of rain, thunder and lightning. The decks were still under water fore and aft. The latter part of the day the gale moderated, and we had intervals of clear sky. The captain succeeded in getting an observation, (the first for six days,) and found our latitude to be 33 deg. 46 min. N. The wind by this time had shifted to the N. N. W., and the gale continued to moderate until on Sunday evening it became comparatively calm. The storm having blown us between two and three hundred miles to the northeast of the Bermudas, and the wind blowing us to the southeast, we found it impossible to make these islands or to put back to Baltimore, for with our temporary sails we could only run before the wind; accordingly we bore away to the S. S. E., until we struck the trade winds; these, blowing stoutly from the northeast, bore us down at the rate of 100 miles a day, until, having been on the ocean a week for seventeen days, we at length succeeded in reaching this port.

"Mrs. M. suffered severely, as we were exposed in every possible manner, berths completely saturated with water. We expect to go via Panama from here, as it will require two months or more to repair the Hortensia, if, indeed, she ever can be."

"BEARING PRECIOUS SEED."

I have heard, says one in substance, of seeds which will sleep in the earth for ages, and I have read of the young of certain insects which lie in a state like death for eighty years together; and yet when the hand that scattered the seed has been long mingled with the dust, and when the insect that hath deposited its young had ended its flight for generations, the seed would come forth, and form a forest of mighty trees, and the slumbering insect would awake to life, and become the mother of an endless multitude. And so it may be with us. We are scattering the seeds of knowledge, virtue, piety, and immortality, but we may not see the seed at once spring forth. Our instructions may seem to be forgotten; the friends of our liberality may seem to have perished, and our labors to have been in vain. But no; the seed is still undecayed, and the time will come when it shall spring forth, and yield a glorious harvest. And he that soweth and he that reapeth shall yet rejoice together.

POISON.

Cyrus, of Persia, when a young prince, visited his uncle, Cyaxares; and, to show that there was no merit in being a good cup-bearer, took the cup from Sacas, who acted in that capacity.

Astyages, history informs us, admired his skill, but laughingly observed:

"The young waiter has forgotten one thing."

"What have I forgotten?" asked Cyrus.

"To taste the wine before you handed it to me and your mother."

"I did not forget that, but I did not choose to swallow poison."

"Poison!" exclaimed the King

"Yes, there must be poison in the cup, for they who drink of it sometimes grow giddy and sick, and fall down."

"Then you never drink in your country?" inquired Astyages.

"Yes; but we only drink to satisfy thirst, and then a little water suffices."

This occurred nearly two thousand four hundred years ago; yet it is as true as if it were an event of yesterday, that intoxicating drink is a "poison."

SILENT CARRIAGE WHEELS.—These have appeared in London. The tire of the wheels consists of an elastic tubular ring of caoutchouc, enclosed in a leathern case, and inflated with air to any degree of tightness desired. The motion of the carriage is exceedingly easy.

GREAT NATIONAL MAGAZINE.—Published this day, *THE PLUMBE POPULAR MAGAZINE, an Illustrated Periodical for the Nation*, edited by Augustine Duganne.

The January Number of this popular work contains a great variety of original articles, in verse and prose, and from some of the most gifted writers in America; and the following beautiful Plumbeotype pictures:

Portrait of George Washington.
Portrait of Colonel William W. Seaton.
Portrait of Major Samuel Ringgold.
Portrait of Colonel W. H. Watson.
Portrait of Hon. Louis McLane.
Portrait of Alderman John Binns.
View of Washington Monument, Baltimore.
View of the Capitol at Washington.

☞ Price $3 per year, or 25 cents per number.

NATIONAL PUBLISHING COMPANY,
Jan. 14.—1y Penn. Avenue, near the Capitol.

IMPROVED LARD OIL.—Improved No. 1 Lard Oil, warranted to burn equal to sperm. It being manufactured without acids, and the gum extracted, lamps are neither crusted nor machinery corroded in using it. It has been well tested on the Ohio, the Lakes, and some of the Atlantic cities. Orders received from all parts of the United States and the British Provinces, and executed in any quantity, in strong barrels and half barrels. For sale by

THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer,
Jan. 7. No. 33 Water street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

TYPE AND PRINTERS' MATERIALS.—The subscriber has taken the Type Foundry lately occupied by Messrs. Cockcroft & Overend, No. 68 Ann street, in the city of New York, and will attend to all orders he may receive with punctuality and despatch. All the type manufactured by the subscriber will be *hard cast*, and of good metal and finish; and he will furnish all kinds of Printers' Materials of the best quality, at the usual prices.

Mr. J. A. T. Overend (late of the firm of Cockcroft & Overend) has been employed to superintend the manufacturing department for the subscriber.

Old type will be received in payment on the usual terms.
Jan. 7 ROBERT TAYLOR.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.—The testimony in its favor is overwhelming. The numerous certificates in possession of the proprietors have been voluntarily given. Many parents have been so utterly astonished at the number of worms discharged by their children, and the immediate improvement in their health, that they could not be silent, but would lose no time in making known the facts to others, far and near, that there really was a *certain* cure for this dangerous disease.

The retail price is 25 cents per bottle, which brings it within the means of all.

Certificate of the Mayor of the city of Lancaster, Penn.
LANCASTER CITY, *July* 3, 1844.
Messrs. B. A. Fahnestock & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Several of the younger branches of my family laboring under symptoms indicating worms induced the application of various remedies; and I am happy to say that your Vermifuge had the desired effect of, in one instance, removing the almost incredible number of 151 of the large worms from one patient, which, in addition to its other tested qualities in my family, establish the efficacy of your Vermifuge as a sure cure.

M. CARPENTER, Mayor Lancaster City.

This Vermifuge is equally effectual in cases of tape worm as in other forms of this disease, as well with adults as children.

There are many other Vermifuges before the public, got up in similar style with ours, and they are frequently sold to the unsuspecting, as being either the same, or as good as ours. Put no confidence in such statements, but be sure to get the true and genuine B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, prepared at Pittsburg, as none are so efficacious and safe as this.

☞ For sale, wholesale and retail, by the proprietors, B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., by ALLEN & CO., and by Druggists generally. Jan. 7.

CENTRAL AGENCY *for the sale of Anti-Slavery Publications, No. 5 Spruce street, New York.*—The subscriber, as Agent of the Executive Committee of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, would inform the friends of the cause that he has made arrangements with the publishers of standard works on American Slavery, whereby he will be enabled to keep on hand, for sale at wholesale and retail, a full supply of the Anti-Slavery literature of this country. There can be no doubt, that if the TRUTH, as it has been set forth by the advocates of emancipation, can be brought before the minds of our fellow-citizens, the most satisfactory results will be produced; and it is earnestly hoped that the facilities afforded by the establishment of this new Anti-Slavery Depository will be suitably appreciated and improved.

It is not deemed best to comprise in this advertisement a complete catalogue of the Books, Pamphlets, Tracts, Engravings, &c., now on hand. Such a list will probably be prepared and extensively circulated in the Spring. It may, however, be well to say, that among a large assortment of Publications may be found the following:

Memoir of Rev. Charles T. Torrey; Voices of Freedom, by Whittier, last edition; Liberty Minstrel, by G. W. Clark, last edition; Barnes on American Slavery; Bacon on American Slavery; Discussion between Rice and Blanchard; Home, written in prison, by C T. Torrey; Unconstitutionality of Slavery, by Spooner; Narrative of Lewis and Milton Clarke; Reproof of the American Church; Condensed Bible Argument, by a Virginian; Alvan Stewart's Argument; Winona, the Brown Maid of the South; the American Board and Slaveholding, by Rev. W. W. Patton; German Anti-Slavery Almanac for 1847; Liberty Almanacs and Tracts, by the thousand, hundred, dozen, or single copy, &c.

It is confidently hoped that no friend of Human Rights, on a visit to New York, will think of leaving the city without supplying himself with a quantity of our Publications. Orders from all parts of the country, enclosing the cash, and specifying how the parcel may be sent, will be promptly attended to, by WILLIAM HARNED,
Jan. 7. Publishing Agent, No. 5, Spruce street.

THE LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1847 is a pamphlet of 48 closely printed pages, prepared with great care by a master hand, and illustrated by several engravings, designed and executed expressly for this work. In order to give the widest possible circulation to this valuable Anti-Slavery document, the wholesale price has been reduced to the following rates: 250 copies, or upwards, at $30 per thousand; 100 or 200 copies, at $3.50 per hundred; 50 copies for $2; 25 copies for $1, &c.

All orders must enclose the cash, and should designate the conveyance by which they are to be forwarded.

Also for sale, Rademacher's German Liberty Almanac for 1847; with a large variety of Anti-Slavery Books, Tracts, Engravings, &c., at the Depository of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, No. 5 Spruce street, by
Jan. 7. WILLIAM HARNED.

JOHN JOLLIFFE, *Attorney and Counsellor at Law.* Office on the east side of Main, between Third and Fourth streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. Collections carefully attended to.

Refer to Thomas H. Minor, Dr. G. Bailey, Neff & Brothers, T. Kirby, Esq., Blachly & Simpson, C. Donaldson & Co., Cincinnati; Hon. J. W. Price, Hon. J. J. McDowell, Hillsborough, Ohio; A. W. Fagin, St. Louis; J. J. Coombs, Gallipolis; N. Barrier, Esq., West Union, Ohio; Dr. A. Brower, Lawrenceburg, Indiana; S. Galloway, Columbus, Ohio; Col. J. Taylor, Newport, Kentucky; Gen. R. Collins, Maysville, Kentucky.
Jan. 7.

STANLEY MATTHEWS, *Attorney and Counsellor at Law*, Cincinnati. Office on Main street, below Columbia, over the office of the Washington Insurance Co. Jan. 7.

PLUMBOTYPES.—Concert Hall, Pennsylvania Avenue Washington City, near Brown's Hotel.

Gold Medal awarded.—The proprietor of the Plumbe National Daguerrean Gallery, having discovered a mode of transferring Daguerreotype to paper, is now prepared to execute this new style of portraiture at the rate of 100 fac simile copies for ten dollars, including the original Daguerreotype.

205 Baltimore street, Baltimore, adjoining Campbell's Jewelry store.
251 Broadway, New York.
Boston, 75 Court and 58 Hanover streets.
136 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

☞ Instruction and apparatus furnished on reasonable terms. Jan. 7.

TOOTH ACHE CURED IN ONE MINUTE, BY THE USE OF THE CLOVE ANODYNE.—This is an excellent article, and will cure the most violent tooth ache or pain in the gums in one minute. The Clove Anodyne is not unpleasant to the taste or injurious to the teeth, and will permanently cure any tooth to which it may be applied.

The following testimony, from one of our most distinguished practical Dentists, will be considered sufficient evidence of its merits:

NEW YORK, *December* 19, 1844.
Messrs. A. B. Sands & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: In the course of my practice I have extensively used, with much success, your Clove Anodyne, for the relief of the tooth ache; and, as I constantly recommend it to my patients, I deem it just to impart my satisfaction to you.

I am yours, very respectfully,
M. LEVETT, Dentist,
260 Broadway, corner of Warren street.

☞ Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by Henry Johnson, Druggist and Chemist, successor to A. B. Sands & Co., 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers street.

G. F. THOMAS & CO.,
147 Main street, between Third and Fourth streets,
Jan. 7. Agents for Cincinnati.

PLUMBE NATIONAL DAGUERREAN GALLERY, AND PHOTOGRAPHERS' FURNISHING DEPOTS; awarded the gold and silver medals, four first premiums, and two highest honors, at the National, the Massachusetts, the New York, and Pennsylvania Exhibitions, respectively, for the most splendid colored Daguerreotypes and best apparatus ever exhibited.

Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to weather. Instructions given in the art.

A large assortment of apparatus and stock always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.

New York, 251 Broadway; Philadelphia, 136 Chesnut street; Boston, 75 Court and 58 Hanover streets; Baltimore, 205 Baltimore street; Washington, Pennsylvania avenue; Petersburg, Virginia, Mechanics' Hall; Cincinnati, Fourth and Walnut, and 176 Main street; Saratoga Springs, Broadway; Paris, 127 Vieille Rue du Temple; Liverpool, 32 Church street. Jan. 7.

C. FOSTER & CO.—*To Printers throughout the United States:* CHARLES FOSTER, late Foreman of the Cincinnati Type Foundry, and the inventor and builder of the press called *Foster's Power Press*, now used by the Cincinnati Atlas, the Enquirer, Kendall & Barnard; also, the Frankfort Commonwealth, the Indiana State Journal, Cutler & Chamberlin, formerly State printers, Indiana, &c.; also, the press lately used to print Cassius M. Clay's paper, Lexington, Kentucky—would inform printers in the Western States and elsewhere, that, after an experience of fourteen years, he has, in connection with *Bevan, Scott, & Co.*, in the city of Cincinnati, established the manufactory of Power Presses, (being the only one west of the mountains,) Hand Presses, the Washington, Smith, and Franklin Presses, of all sizes; also, Chases, Composing Sticks, Brass Rule, Type Cases, Galleys, Card, Job, and Embossing Presses, Printers' and Bookbinders' Materials of all kinds. We will also furnish Printers' Ink, Cuts, Rules, fancy Job Type; also, Types for Newspapers, Book and Job Types, from William Hagar's Type Foundry, New York; and also Western Type, manufactured in Cincinnati.

All orders directed to Foster & Co., corner of Seventh and Smith streets, or to Shepard & Co., No. 11 Columbia street, east of Main, Cincinnati, Ohio, will receive prompt attention.

C. FOSTER & CO.

P. S. The subscribers will also furnish Castings, Steam Engines, Mill Works, Horse Powers, Threshing Machines, Screws for Hay, Lard, Tobacco, &c.; also, Straub's Patent Portable Corn and Flouring Mills, Corn Crushers and Shellers, Clark's Patent Smut Machine, with any other Machinery, built to order, on reasonable terms. Jan. 7.

FINKBINE & KIRMAN'S *new Leather and Finding Store, No. 239 Main street, west side, second door below the Galt House, Cincinnati.* F. & K. have, in connection with their Boot and Shoe Manufactory, opened and intend to keep constantly on hand a good assortment of Philadelphia Calf Skins, Kid, Morocco, pink and white Linings and Binding Skins, Spanish and Cincinnati Sole Leather, Pegs, Lasts, Boot Trees, Crimping Boards, Shoe Thread, Binding Thread, Linen Boot Web, Galloon, Shoe Ribbon, Laces and Lasting, Knives, Hammers, Pincers, Rasps, Awls, Sparables, Tacks, and every other article used in the manufacture of boots and shoes. We invite the attention of the Trade to our stock, which is all fresh, and has been selected with care, and will be sold, wholesale and retail, low, for Cash.

Special attention will be paid to all orders sent to us, and every article warranted. Jan. 7.

LINE OF PACKETS BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL.—To sail from Philadelphia the 25th of every month, and from Liverpool the 12th of every month.

From Philadelphia to Liverpool.

Thomas P. Cope, Capt. F. H. Miercken—February 25, June 25, October 25.
Saranak, (new,) Capt. E. Turley—March 25, July 25, November 25.
Susquehanna, Capt. A. Turley—April 25, August 25, December 25.
Wyoming, (new,) Capt. J. W. Miercken—May 25, September 25, January 25.

From Liverpool to Philadelphia.

Saranak, (new,) Capt. E. Turley—January 12, May 12, September 12.
Susquehanna, Capt. A. Turley—February 12, June 12, October 12.
Wyoming, (new,) Capt. J. W. Miercken—March 12, July 12, November 12.
Thomas P. Cope, Capt. H. F. Miercken—April 12, August 12, December 12.

☞ These are first class Philadelphia built ships, having spacious and elegant cabins, and combining every quality to render them safe and expeditious conveyances. They are abundantly supplied with stores of the best kind, and sail punctually, taking advantage of the tow and ice boats on the Delaware.

Passage to Liverpool, $80; to Philadelphia, £20—without wines. H. & A. COPE & CO., Philadelphia.
Jan. 7. BROWN, SHIPLEY, & CO., Liverpool.

RAWDON, WRIGHT, & HATCH, *Bank Note Engravers and Printers*, Corner of Fourth and Main streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Bank Notes, Bonds, Bills of Exchange, Drafts, Bill Heads, Cards, Seals, &c., &c., engraved in a superior style and at the shortest notice.

This office has been established in this city for the past five years, and during that time has accumulated a stock of Dies, for the execution of Bank Notes and similar work, unsurpassed for variety, beauty, and number.

All work intrusted to this office will be done in Cincinnati, and not in New York or any other Eastern city, thereby saving time in transportation.

This office is under the immediate supervision of GEORGE T. JONES, a practical Engraver, who has been in their employ the last thirteen years.

Portraits, Landscapes, and similar works, will be attended to, and executed in the first style of the art.

N. B. On hand, 75,000 sheets of superior Bank Note Paper, of various tints. Jan. 7.

BIRNEY & BROTHER, *Wholesale and Retail Druggists, and Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, and Dye Stuffs*, corner of Lower Market and Sycamore streets, Cincinnati, O.

The above articles are of the best quality, and may be had at reasonable rates. Physicians and country merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves. Cash paid for Ginseng, Beeswax, Flaxseed, &c. D. BIRNEY.
Jan. 7. D. B. BIRNEY.

INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION.—Insensible perspiration is the great *evacuation* for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the surface of the body, which indicates that this perspiration flows uninterruptedly when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick. Life cannot be sustained without it. It is thrown off from the blood and other juices of the body, and disposes by this means of nearly all the impurities within us. The language of Scripture is, "In the *blood* is the life." If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced directly to the stoppage of the *insensible perspiration*. Thus we see, all that is necessary, when the blood is stagnant or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves itself from all impurities instantly. Its own heat and vitality are sufficient without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores upon the surface. Thus we see the folly of taking so many internal remedies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the insensible perspiration. The Thompsonian, for instance, *steams*, the Hydropathist shrouds us in wet blankets, the Homoopathist deals out infinitessimals, the Allopathist bleeds and doses us with mercury, and the blustering Quack gorges us with pills, pills, pills.

To give some idea of the amount of the insensible perspiration, we will state that the learned Dr. Lewenhock ascertained that five-eighths of all we receive into the stomach passed off by this means. In other words, if we eat and drink eight pounds per day, we evacuate five pounds of it by the insensible perspiration. This is none other than the used-up particles of the blood and other juices, giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five-eighths of all the virulent matter that nature demands should leave the body. By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped, the perspiration ceases, and disease begins at once to develop itself. Hence a stoppage of this flow of the juices originates so many complaints. It is stopping the pores that overwhelms mankind with coughs, colds, and consumption. Nine-tenths of the world die from diseases induced by a stoppage of the insensible perspiration. Let me ask, now, every candid mind, what course seems the most reasonable to pursue, to unstop the pores after they are closed? Would you give physic to *unstop* the pores? Or would you apply something that would do this upon the surface, where the clogging actually is? And yet I know of no physician who makes any external application to effect it. Under these circumstances, I present to physicians, and to all others, McALISTER'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT, or the WORLD'S SALVE. It has power to restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, around old sores, upon the chest—in short, upon any part of the body, whether diseased slightly or severely. It has power to cause all external sores, scrofulous humors, skin diseases, and poisonous wounds, to discharge their putrid matter, and then heals them. It is a remedy that sweeps off the whole catalogue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire cuticle to its healthy functions. It is a remedy that forbids the necessity of so many and deleterious drugs taken into the stomach. It is a remedy that neither sickens, gives inconvenience, nor is dangerous to the intestines. It preserves and defends the surface from all derangement of its functions. The surface is the outlet of five-eighths of the bile and used-up matter within. It is pierced with millions of openings, to relieve the intestines. Stop up these pores, and death knocks at your door. It is rightly termed all-healing; for there is scarcely a disease, external or internal, that it will not benefit. I have used it for the last fourteen years for all diseases of the chest, consumption, liver, involving the utmost danger and responsibility; and I declare, before Heaven and man, that not in one single case has it failed to benefit, when the patient was within the reach of mortal means. I have had physicians learned in the profession, I have had ministers of the gospel, judges on the bench, aldermen and lawyers, gentlemen of the highest erudition, and *multitudes of the poor*, use it in every variety of way; and there has been but one voice, one united universal voice, saying, "McAlister, your ointment is *good*."

Consumption.—It can hardly be credited that a salve can have any effect upon the lungs, seated as they are within the system. But if placed upon the chest, it penetrates directly to the lungs, separates the poisonous particles that are consuming them, and expels them from the system. I need not say that it is curing persons of consumption continually, although we are told it is foolishness. I care not what is said, so long as I can cure several thousand persons yearly.

Headache.—The salve has cured persons of the headache of twelve years' standing, and who had it regularly every week, so that vomiting often took place. Deafness and earache are helped with like success.

Cold Feet.—Consumption, liver complaint, pains in the chest or side, falling off of the hair, one or the other, always accompanies cold feet. It is a sure sign of disease in the system to have cold feet. The salve will cure every case.

In *scrofula, erysipelas, salt rheum, liver complaint, sore eyes, quinsy, sore throat, bronchitis, broken or sore breast, piles*, all *chest diseases*, such as *asthma, oppression, pains*; also, *sore lips, chapped hands, tumors, cutaneous eruptions, nervous diseases*, and of the *spine*, there is probably no medicine now known so good; and as for *burns*, it has not its equal in the world.

Pimples on the Face, Masculine Skin, Gross Surface.—Its first action is to expel all humor. It will not cease drawing till the face is free from any matter that may be lodged under the skin, and frequently breaking out to the surface. It then heals. When there is nothing but grossness, or dull repulsive surface, it begins to soften and soften, until the skin becomes as smooth and delicate as a child's.

Worms.—If parents knew how fatal most medicines were to children, taken inwardly, they would be slow to resort to them, especially "mercurial lozenges," called "medicated lozenges," vermifuges, pills, &c. The truth is, no one can tell, invariably, when worms are present. Now, let me say to parents, that this salve will always tell if a child has worms. It will drive every vestige of them away. There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and so safe in the expulsion of worms.

Toilet.—Although I have said little about it as a hair restorative, yet I will stake it against the world. They may bring their oils, far and near, and mine will restore the hair two cases to their one.

Old Sores.—That some sores are an outlet to the impurities of the system, is because they cannot pass off through the natural channels of the insensible perspiration. If such sores are healed up, the impurities must have some other outlet, or it will endanger life. This salve will always provide for such emergencies.

Rheumatism.—It removes almost immediately the inflammation and swelling, when the pain of course ceases. In all cases of fever, the difficulty lies in the pores being locked up, so that the heat and perspiration cannot pass off. If the least moisture can be started, the crisis has passed, and the danger is over. The all-healing ointment will, in all cases of fevers, almost instantly unlock the skin, and bring forth the perspiration.

Scald Head.—We have cured cases that actually defied every thing known, as well as the ability of fifteen or twenty doctors. One man told us he had spent five hundred dollars on his children without any benefit, when a few boxes of the ointment cured them.

Corns.—Occasional use of the ointment will always keep corns from growing; people need never be troubled with them if they will use it.

As a Family Medicine, no man can measure its value. So long as the stars roll along over the heavens, so long as man treads the earth subject to all infirmities of the flesh, so long as disease and sickness is known, just so long will this good ointment be used and esteemed. When man ceases from off the earth, then the demand will cease, and not till then.

JAMES McALISTER & CO.,
Sole Proprietors of the above Medicine.

☞ Price 25 cents and 50 cents.

As the All-healing Ointment has been greatly counterfeited, we have given this caution to the public, that "no ointment will be genuine unless the names of *James McAlister*, or *James McAlister & Co.*, are WRITTEN with a PEN upon EVERY label." Now, we hereby offer a reward of five hundred dollars, to be paid on conviction, in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of any individual counterfeiting our name and ointment.

☞ To be had of ELY & CAMPBELL, Lower Market, between Main and Sycamore streets; also, of G. F. THOMAS, Main street, between Third and Fourth, Cincinnati. Jan. 7.